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ABSTRACT

This bibliography is a collection of citations and illustrative tables which is meant to complement and supplement a 1976 work by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. That work included an analysis of several social service programs such as food stamps, public welfare, housing, and the education of the poor. The illustrations in this report include tabular sets, charts, and other figures culled from sources in the public domain. Specifically, the bibliography includes the following: (1) citations to books and articles and to annotations of works located in the U.S. Bureau of the Census series about general statistics on poverty, (2) statistics on minorities, (3) statistics on economic poverty and unemployment, (4) statistics on other types of relative poverty, and (5) other citations of relevant interest. Other sources, such as ongoing serials, sources, and indexes are also included. (Author/AM)

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STATISTICS OF POVERTY: a bibliography

August 1977

Compiled by Colin Cameron and Mara O'Neill

with the assistance of Judith Wiza

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

UD018094

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Introduction

Recently there has been an upsurge of interest in the problem of defining who are the poor and in delineating alternative methods of enumerating the poor. In 1976, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare published a definitive multi-volume series The Measure of Poverty which included analysis of several social service programs such as food stamps, public welfare, housing, and the education of the poor. A comprehensive bibliography of the literature was also issued. This collation of citations and illustrative tables is meant to complement and supplement that work.

The multiplicity of aspects by which poverty may be defined has been holding the attention of scholars and researchers in welfare reform for some years now. For not only may people be poor economically, but the inaccessibility of various services such as work transportation, employment opportunities, welfare, education, justice, and health care, may all conspire to pull the individual or family into impoverished circumstances. Conversely, though economic "poverty" may exist, a plentiful accessibility of these services in the inhabitant's area may help to put an otherwise impoverished individual or family just over the poverty line. This, in turn, may sometimes result in the termination of certain social service aids.

Over the years, especially since 1966, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Office of Economic Opportunity, later HEW, and the U.S. Department of Labor have established various thresholds and formulas for deducing who is poor for the purpose of ascertaining eligibility for various forms of public assistance. We have tried to collect as many appropriate tables as possible so that the comparisons within any given period may be more easily made. The illustrations include tabular sets, charts, and other figures, culled from sources in the public domain. The sequence and arrangement of these are explained in a note just immediately before the figures. (See page 62.)

The first section of the tables reproduces the Poverty Threshold guidelines for the years 1970 to 1977. It should be noted that there has always been a difference between farm and non-farm locations of families. Additionally, in more recent years, there has been a further refinement: families headed by women have a separate series of statistics. Thus, for 1975 for example, it would theoretically be possible to find official statistics of the poverty thresholds for units consisting of individuals, two-member families, three-member families, and n-member families, all in the following categories: farm (male-headed), farm (female-headed), nonfarm (male-headed), nonfarm (female-headed).

We hope that by collating this information the component parts will be more accessible and inter-comparable than otherwise. It is our hope that we may be presenting some aspects of the statistics of poverty which might have escaped the researcher thus far, and so help in systematizing the study.

The Compilers

August, 1977

I - Statistics on Poverty in General

A) Citations to Books and Articles

Adams, Jan, et al. *The Real Poverty Report*, by Jan Adams. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: Hurtig, 1971.

Batchelder, Alan B. *The Economics of Poverty*. New York: Wiley, 1966.

Becker, Gary S. *The Economics of Discrimination*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971, 2nd Ed.

Binder, Lloyd, L. Bernal and Rex Campbell. "The Process of Rural Poverty Ghettoization: Population and Poverty Growth in Rural Regions." Paper presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., December 28, 1971, 17p.

Blackman, Ann. "Ranks of Poor Americans Grow by 11%: 1974 Inflation, Unemployment Blamed." *The Capital Times*, July 14, 1977, p. 17.

"Booming Relief in Prosperous Times." *U.S. News and World Report*, May 6, 1968, p. 82.

Budd, Edward C., ed. *Inequality and Poverty*. New York: Norton, 1967.

Burbank, Priscilla. "Growth in Food Stamps Leads to Calls for Change," *National Journal*, September 6, 1975, pp. 1274-1281.

The participation rates and the costs are outlined in a table, Growth in Food Stamp Program.

Canada, Department of National Health and Welfare. *The Measurement of Poverty*. Ottawa, Canada: Department of National Health and Welfare, Research and Statistics Directorate, 1973, 45p.

Canada. Social Security Research Division. *The Measurement of Poverty*. Canada: Department of National Health and Welfare, n.d., v. 45p. (Social Security Series, 19.)

"CBO Recalculates Poverty, Finds Social Programs Cut Number of Poor." *Congressional Quarterly*, January 22, 1977, p. 131.

Chase, Richard. *An Evaluation of the Reduction in Poverty Among Various Demographic Groups 1947-1963*. Arlington, Virginia: Institute for Defense Analysis, Program Analysis Division, June 1966, 53p.

Chilman, Catherine S., and Marvin Sussman. "Poverty in the U.S. in the Mid-Sixties." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 26, November 1964, pp. 391-398.

Presents statistics on the extent of U.S. poverty in the mid-sixties.

Coles, Robert. *The Migrant Farmer*. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1965, 32p.

Crane, Donald A. and Benjamin Chinitz, "Poverty in Appalachia," In Leo Fishman, ed., *Poverty Amid Affluence*. New Haven: Yale, 1966, pp. 124-149.

Cutright, Phillips. "The Distribution and Redistribution of Income," In Varner Bloomberg, Jr. and Henry J. Schmandt, *Urban Poverty: Its Social and Political Dimensions*. Beverly Hills, California: Sage, 1970, pp. 83-116.

Dale, Edwin L., Jr. "Number of Poor Down 2 Million." *The New York Times*, August 20, 1969, p. 1, col. 4.

Brief report on the statistics of poverty. The number of poor declined by 2 million to 25.4 million or 13 percent of the population. Educational levels were found to be increasing for blacks and whites. Women-headed black families were increasing while white and black women were found to be having fewer children. Improvement in poor's condition attributed to boom in economy rather to poverty programs.

Downs, Anthony. "Who Are the Urban Poor?" Revised Edition, Supplementary Paper Number 26, Committee for Economic Development, Sept. 1970, 64p.

Durbin, Elizabeth. "Income Maintenance and Income Distribution in the United States," A Staff Report for the Task Force on Income Maintenance for the National Assembly for Social Policy Development, Inc., in the National Assembly for Social Policy and Development, *Policy Statement on Income Maintenance*. New York: NASPD, 1972, pp. 15-60.

Ferman, Louis A., Joyce L. Kornbluh and Alan Haber, eds. *Poverty in America*, Revised Edition. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1969.

Gwattney, James. "Discrimination and Income Differentials." *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 60, No. 3, June 1970. Reply: Vol. 61, No. 4, Sept. 1971, pp. 751-755.

Hauser, Philip Morris. Social Statistics in Use. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975, x, 385p.

Chapter 7, pp. 135-158, is 'On Social Security and Welfare.' It is expanded from a memorandum by Alice M. Rivlin and Robert D. Reischauer. Major headings are: What the Programs Do, Reasons for Needing Statistics, Social Security Statistics (Subheads: Descriptive Statistics and their Use, Evaluative Statistics, Statistics for Analysis of Policy Alternatives), The Value and Use of Welfare Statistics (Subheads: The Welfare System, Welfare Statistics, Income Maintenance Experiment, The Users and Uses of Welfare Statistics, The Limitations of Current Welfare Statistics, The Outlook for Welfare Statistics), and Concluding Observations.

The Appendix is a Summary of Basic Welfare Statistics. The various kinds of programs, such as AFDC, Food Stamps, WIN, OAA, etc., and inflected as to periodicity, geographic areas, and source.

Havemann, Joel and Linda E. Demkovich. "Making Some Sense Out of the Welfare 'Mess'." The National Journal, January 8, 1977, No. 2, pp. 44-55, tables; illustrating: Total Welfare Spending per Poor Individual, Federal Welfare Spending per Poor Individual.

"Measuring Poverty Now: How Many Live in Real Want? Official Answers Under Fire." U.S. News and World Report, No. 81, November 8, 1976, pp. 55-56, table, charts.

Lampman, Robert J. Ends and Means of Reducing Income Poverty. Chicago: Markham, 1971.

Ornati, Oscar. Poverty Amid Affluence, A Report on a Research Project Carried Out at the New School for Social Research. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1966, 208p., charts, tables.

This report presents the findings of research which investigated the persistence of pockets of poverty in an affluent society, and the way in which they were relatively unaffected by the general rise in the standard of living. The book was written at a time when much of the work in the field of poverty was in its most elementary stages and its data is concerned with the poverty situation prior to 1960.

Figure 2, "Number of Persons Below Three Budget Levels in Selected Years, by Contemporary Standards and by 1960," p. 28-29.

Figure 3, "Per Cent of Households Below Three Budget Levels in Selected Years, by Contemporary Standards in Current Dollars," p. 30.

Figure 4, Incidence of Seven Characteristics, by Income Class, 1960, p. 40. (Seven Characteristics: Non-white, Female head, Head age 65 or over, Head age 14 to 24, Rural farm, Head a non-earner, Six or more children under 18, are shown in their association with low income in 1960.)

Figure 6, "Estimated Anti-poverty Expenditures, 1960, p. 100.

Table 3, "Estimated Public Expenditures to Prevent or Alleviate Poverty, Fiscal Year, 1960, p. 105.

Table 4, "Estimated Private Effort to Prevent or Alleviate Poverty, 1960, p. 109.

Orshansky, Mollie. "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 28, January 1965, pp. 3-29.

"Recounting the Poor—A Five Year Review." *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 29, April 1966, pp. 20-37.

Orshansky, Mollie, "How Poverty is Measured." *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1969, pp. 37-41.

Plotnick, Robert D. and Felicity Skidmore. *Progress Against Poverty: A Review of the 1964-1974 Decade*. New York: Academic Press, c1975, xvi, 247p.

"Problems in the Definition and Measurement of Poverty," In Martin Rein, *Social Policy*, New York: Random House, 1970, pp. 446-460.

"The Poor Are Still With Us." *Trans-Action*, December, 1969, p. 8.

"Poverty: A Losing-War." *Newsweek*, November 23, 1970, p. 117.

Radomski, Alexander L. and Anita U. Mills. Family Income and Related Characteristics Among Low-Income Countries and States. For the Division of Research, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Welfare Research Report 1: September 1964. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.

"Family Income in Low Income States and Countries." *Welfare in Review*, Vol. 2, October 1964, pp. 16-24.

Rosenthal, Jack. "Poor in Nation Rise by 5%, Reversing 10-year Trend." *New York Times*, May 8, 1971, p. 1, p. 13.

Schiller, Bradley R. *The Economics of Poverty and Discrimination.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973.

Seligman, Ben B. *Permanent Poverty: An American Syndrome.* Chicago: Quadrangle, 1970.

Selover, William C. "Latest figures show long decline in U.S. poverty at an end." *Christian Science Monitor*, May 19, 1971, p. 3.

Writer terms the figures 'disappointing' in the first years of the Nixon administration, when the numbers of poor went up by 1.2 million.

Shabecoff, Philip. "Defining of Poor is a Phase 2 Issue." *The New York Times*, January 17, 1972, p. 49.

Conflict between Cost of Living Council and members of Congress with some labor unions concerning a definition of who is to be considered poor under Phase Two wage controls. The Congress members consider the Council's proposal of $1.90 and hour or less as substandard and therefore exempt from controls to be too low.

Sheppard, Harold L., ed. *Poverty and Wealth in America.* Chicago: Quadrangle, 1970.

Thurow, Lester C. and Robert E.C. Lucas. *The American Distribution of Income: A Structural Problem.* A Study prepared for the use of the Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, March 17, 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

"2.5 million more slid into poverty in '75, report says: whipsaw effect of inflation, recession blamed for biggest jump in 17 years statistics have been kept." *Los Angeles Times*, September 26, 1976, p. 1.

"The number of persons in poverty was the largest since 1967."

U.S. Congress. House. Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Poverty in the United States. 88th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1964, 304p.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee on Aging. The Multiple Hazards of Age and Race: The Situation of Aged Blacks in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, November 12, 1971, 63p.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. The Economic and Social Condition of Rural America in the 1970's. Prepared for the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Part 1—May 1971, Part 2—September 1971 and Part 3—December 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "Open-Country Poverty in a Relatively Affluent Area--The East North Central States." Agricultural Economic Report No. 208, June 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1971, 56p.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "The People Left Behind--Four Years Later," A report on the Effectiveness of Implementation of the Recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Rural Poverty, November 30, 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, 76p.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "A Profile of the Rural Poor." Agriculture Economic Report No. 202, April 1971, 71p.

U.S. Dept of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "Rural Poverty in Three Southern Regions." Agriculture Economic Report No. 176, March 1970, 38p.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "White Americans in Rural Poverty." Agricultural Economic Report No. 124, November 1967, 18p.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions. (Advance Report) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1976, 46p. Series P-60, No. 103.

There were 25.9 million persons or 12% below the poverty level in 1975 according to the results of March 1976 Current Population Survey. Median family income increased 6% whereas prices rose 9% between 1974 and 1975. The poverty population was 10.7% or 2.5 million higher in 1975 than in 1974.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Household Money Income In 1975 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, March 1977, 94p., Series P-60, No. 104.

The median money income of households in the U.S. rose by 5% over the 1974 revised median. Rising prices eroded the increase producing a net loss in real purchasing power. The decrease in median household income paralleled the sluggish economy and 2% decline in the Gross National Product between 1974 and 1975.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1977, 292p. Series P-60, No. 105.

The 9% increase in prices between 1974 and 1975 negated the 6% rise in real median family income in 1975. The unemployment rate increased from 5.6% in 1974 to 8.5% in 1975. The number of persons who exhausted their unemployment benefits rose from 2 million in 1974 to 4.3 million in 1975.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 1977, 226p., Series P-60, No. 106.

The detailed social and economic statistics for the U.S. population below the poverty level which this report presents were taken from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of March 1976. The historical tables contain comparative data from 1959 to 1975 on the changing characteristics of the low income population. This year, in addition to presenting data according to the standard selected characteristics of previous poverty reports (race, education, family status, type and source of income, residence, and work experience), additional data are shown for the elderly and persons of Spanish origin. For the first time data are included on tenure, work experience and presence of children, duration of unemployment and ratio of family income to the poverty level. Findings show that 25.9 million or 12% of all persons were below the poverty level in 1975. The number of persons below the poverty level between 1974 and 1975 rose by 2.5 million or 10.7%.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Maps of Major Concentrations of Poverty in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of 250,000 or More Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968, 101p.

The maps identify 193 poverty areas in 101 SMSA's. The methodology used to delimit and select the poverty areas is explained in detail in the introduction. The maps were prepared from 1960 census data for the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1966.

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Number of Children 5 to 17 Years Old Below the Poverty Level in 1969 by Counties of the United States. Prepared by Geography Division in cooperation with Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1976, Map.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Poverty Areas in 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas. Supplementary Report PC(SI)-54, 1960 Census. Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1967, 24p.

This report's major finding is that central city poverty areas have 3 times more families residing in them than do poverty areas in the suburban sectors of metropolitan areas.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Poverty Status in 1969 and 1959 of Persons and Families, for States, SMSA's, Central Cities, and Counties: 1970 and 1960. 1970 Census of Population: Supplementary Report, December, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, v, 102p. tables.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Measure of Poverty. A Report to Congress as Mandated by the Education Amendments of 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976, 162p., tables, figures.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Research and Statistics. Expenditures of Two-person Units and Individuals After Age 55. Washington, D.C.: Office of Research and Statistics, 1971, 83p.

A cross-section of the spending of couples and individuals in three age groups from data of the 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures is used to isolate the independent effects of aging on expenditures. Generally, it was found that with a given income, transportation, home furnishings, apparel and food and personal care expenditures tend to decline while medical care expenditures tend to increase.

Text and tables describe the deomographic characteristics of two-person units and individuals and the influences of urbanization, employment and home ownership. The study concluded that the declining income of older people is not the only factor causing their expenditures to vary from those of younger people.

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Directory of Data Sources on Ethnic Minorities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1975, 83p., (Bulletin 1879).

This bulletin provides comprehensive annotations to numerous data sources on racial and ethnic minority groups published by the Federal Government. The bulletin describes a large number of demographic, social and economic data sources. Appendices also provide information on how to find source publications, on the Locator Guide for national level data in the 1970 decennial census, on state, area, place, and other sub-national level data in the 1970 census and on subject and report series indexes.

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Women's Bureau. Fact sheet on American Family in poverty. 3p. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1968. 3p. (revised, April, 1968.) (Similarly, issues of November, 1965, and 1966, etc.)

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Releases Univ. of Michigan study indicating that 85-million people, or 40% of nation's population, were eligible for some kind of Federal aid to poor at some time during last 6 years; Asst. Secretary William A. Morrill says results may be somewhat at odds with many prevalent conceptions about poverty; research indicates that 50-million people were below poverty line in at least 1 of 6 years, and projections suggest that as many as 85-million were eligible at some time during that period for aid; Morrill says study demonstrates that welfare for poor is not 'way of life,' but cushion against temporary income losses. New York Times, July 2, 1974, p. 10, column 4.

U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. Dimensions of Poverty in 1964. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1965, 22p.

This report offers a statistical definition of poverty based on several factors including family size, income, race, age, geographic location and employment record.

Watts, Harold W. "An Economic Definition of Poverty," In Daniel P. Moynihan, ed., On Understanding Poverty. New York: Basic Books, 1969, pp. 316-329.

Watts, Harold W. The Measurement of Poverty: An Exploratory Exercise. Madison, Wis.: The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1969, Reprint No. 42, 14p.

Weisbrod, Burton A. and W. Lee Hansen. "An Income-Net Worth Approach to Measuring Economic Welfare." The American Economic Review, Vol. 58, No. 5, December 1968, pp. 1315-1329.

"Who Are the Poor? The Unimportance of Precise Definition," In Robert A. Levine, The Poor Ye Need Not Have With You: Lesson from the War on Poverty. Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1970, pp. 12-27.

Witmer, Helen L. "Children and Poverty." Children, Vol. 11, No. 6 November-December 1964, pp. 207-213.

B) Citations and Annotations of Works Located in U.S. Bureau of the Census Series P-20, P-23, and P-60

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Household and Family Characteristics: March 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, February 1976, 97p., Series P-20, No. 291.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of yearly issues explaining demographic changes in household and family characteristics. Since 1960, the proportion of households with a head and a spouse dropped from 3/4 to 2/3. At the same time, the proportion of households comprised of nonfamily households headed by persons living alone or by nonrelatives and the proportion of households headed by women increased. Since 1960, the number of children per family has declined.

Tables provide detailed information on the characteristics of families and households by residence, age, sex and race of head, age of children under 18, by size of family, by education of head and by the head's employment status and occupation group.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Fertility History and Prospects of American Women: June 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, January 1976, 15p., Series P-20, No. 288.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of yearly issues providing data on fertility expectations of women. Tables present data on expected births by age, race and Spanish origin from 1967 to 1975 and on children ever born by age, race and marital status for selected years from 1960 to 1975. Data on the proportion of childless mothers is also presented. A look at the tables shows that generally the fertility rate and birth expections has declined since the sixties.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 1975, 41p., Series p-20, No. 287.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of yearly issues providing data on marital status and living arrangements. The contents provide information on living arrangements of young singles, separation and divorce and female heads and living arrangements of children by age, race and residence. Tables G, 4 and 5 are particularly interesting in that they compare by race children under 18 living with both parents or with one parent. They show that black children are more likely than white children to live in female headed families.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Mobility of the Population of the United States March 1970 to March 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, October 1975, 96p., Series P-20, No. 285.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of yearly issues providing data on socioeconomic characteristics of movers and nonmovers. Tables provide data on migration for metropolitan areas, cities, suburbs and regions as well as on such characteristics as race, sex, age, years of education, employment status, occupation and income of movers. A brief look at the data shows that young adults have the highest mobility rates, and blacks move more often but shorter distances than whites. The higher a person's education the more mobile he is likely to be. Finally central cities showed a net outmigration compared to suburbs and the South and West showed a net immigration compared to the Northeast and North Central regions.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Population Profile of the United States: 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, March 1975, 34p., Series P-20, No. 279.

This issue provides information on population growth, social characteristics, population distribution, employment and income, and ethnic groups for the U.S. in 1974. Pages 25 to 27 discuss employment and income and mention income distribution and poverty. Tables 21 and 22 provide data on income, education and other characteristics by race. These tables show the Negroes and those of Spanish origin had lower median incomes and were more likely to be in the low-income groups than whites.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, April 1975, 50p., Series P-20, No. 280.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of issues on characteristics of persons of Spanish origin begun in 1969 and which were subsequently published yearly beginning in 1971. Text and tables provide information on families, education, employment and occupation, income of persons and the low-income population. Generally, the Spanish population is a younger population compared to the overall population. Those of Spanish origin lag behind the rest of the population in educational attainment and individual income. About 1 in 5 families with a head of Spanish origin and 1 of every 2 families headed by a woman of Spanish origin was below the low-income level in March 1974.

Tables 11 to 17 and 24 to 27 provide data on income in 1973 of families and persons of Spanish origin by various socioeconomic characteristics. Tables 28 and 29 provide data of characteristics of Spanish and Mexican origin families and individuals of low-income status.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Household and Family Characteristics: March 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, February 1975, 94p., Series P-20, No. 276.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is a prototype of yearly issues providing data on the characteristics of families and households. Text and tables provide information on age of head and type and size of household, married couples by presence of children and single-parent families by race and residence. The data presented here may be useful in understanding changing trends in and attitudes toward family size and composition. The data may also be useful in determining the effect of changing economic conditions on the family.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1973 and 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 1974, 70p., Series P-20, No. 274.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports contains information on years of schooling completed for persons 14 years old and over in March 1974. Tables show data on educational attainment by sex, age, race, income, persons of Spanish origin and persons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence. Trends in attainment are analyzed in historical perspective.

Since 1940, most males and females, both blacks and whites are staying in school longer than their parents. Men are still less likely to finish high school but more likely to enter college than women. The gap between black and white males in rates of high school graduation has decreased from 27 percentage points in 1940 to 15 in 1974 (Table A). Table D shows that the higher one's educational attainment the more likely he will have a high status occupation and thus a higher income.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Population Characteristics: Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, October 1973, 214p., Series P-20, No. 253.

This issue of Series P-20 of the Current Population Reports provides data on voting and registration patterns of the population by age, sex, race, Spanish origin, residence, educational attainment, employment status, occupation and family income for the United States and regions. Comparisons are made with previous Presidential elections and information about potential new voters between 18 and 21 years old is also included.

Findings showed that 63 percent of the population of voting age voted in the 1972 election compared to 68 percent in 1968 and 69 percent in 1964. About 9 percent of the voting age population was registered but failed to vote and 24 percent were not registered. Females, Negroes, persons of Spanish origin, the youngest and oldest age groups, those who did not complete elementary school, those in families with incomes less than $5000 and those in unskilled occupations were less likely to be registered and to vote.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Population Characteristics: Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1973.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, November 1974, 69p., Series P-20, No. 272.

This issue of Series P-20 of Current Population Reports is an example of similar issues concerning the social and economic characteristics of elementary, high school and college students. Data on the enrollment status of the population from 3 to 34 years old is shown in tables by age, sex, race, persons of Spanish origin and residence. Tables 12 and 24 also show enrollment status of family members by family income. These show that the higher a family's income the more likely a member between 18 and 24 years old is to attend college.

See also "Undergraduate Enrollment in 2-year and 4-year Colleges: October 1972," Series P-20, No. 257.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Technical Studies: Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Population: 1960. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 31, 1964, 23p., Series P-23, No. 12.

Report describes the relationship of socioeconomic status to selected demographic social and economic characteristics of the population. Highlights include: 1) nonwhites in 1960 comprised 42% of the population in the lowest tenth of socioeconomic scores, but only 2% in the highest tenth; 2) the concentration of the nonwhite population in the South is related to the generally lower socioeconomic level of Southern family heads; and 3) those with low status scores were less likely to be unemployed and more likely not to be in the labor force.

Explanation of methodology and definition of socioeconomic status is also included. Detailed tables follow text and measure status by various characteristics.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Special Census Survey of the South and East Los Angeles Areas: November 1965. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, March 23, 1966, 19p., Series P-23, No. 17.

Report presents summary statistics based on a special census survey recommended by the President's Task Force appointed to investigate the riots in Watts and adjoining areas of Low Angeles in the summer of 1965. The South Los Angeles section is predominantly black while the East Los Angeles section is mostly Mexican-American. Highlights of the report include: 1) between 1959 and 1965 median family income in South Los Angeles dropped 8%, from $5,100 to $4,700; 2) themedian also fell in the Mexican-American neighborhoods; 3) the incidence of poverty in individual neighborhoods ranged from 19% in Willow Brook to 42% in Watts; 4) between 1960 and 1965, family composition changed in South Los Angeles with an increase in "broken" homes which contributed to the decline in family income, 5) the areas studied had higher unemployment rates than the national average; and 6) deterioration in housing occurred resulting in a greater proportion of dilapidated houses.

Detailed tables follow the text and present data on various characteristics of the population of selected Los Angeles neighborhoods for 1960 and 1965.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Characteristics of the South and East Los Angeles Areas: November 1965. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 28, 1966, 82p., Series P-23, No. 18.

Report is a more complete version of the No. 17 issue of the series. Population characteristics include race, ethnic origin, age, relationship to head, marital status, school enrollment, educational attainment, residence in 1960, income, poverty level, employment status, occupation, and means of transportation to work. Housing characteristics are also presented and include color of occupants, vacancy status, number of persons in unit, persons per room, number of units in structure, year structure built, condition and plumbing, heating equipment, value of property, and gross rent. Definition of terms and explanations of methodology are presented.

The bulk of the report consists of tables which provide detailed data on the above characteristics by neighborhood for 1960 and 1965.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Characteristics of Families Residing in "Poverty Areas": March 1966. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, August 24, 1966, 5p. Series P-23, No. 19.

Report presents summary data on families in March 1966 residing in "Poverty Areas" within SMSA's with a 1960 population of 250,000 or more. Findings show that nonwhite families are concentrated to a larger extent in Poverty Areas than are white families. Families headed by a woman, families with a large number of children and families headed by an unemployed person or by semiskilled or unskilled workers were also over represented in these areas.

Methodology of the survey is explained and definitions of terms are presented.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Changes in Economic Level in Nine Neighborhoods in Cleveland: 1960 to 1965. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, September 22, 1966, 7p., Series P-23, No. 20.

This advanced report presents summary data for 9 neighborhoods in Cleveland and for the balance of the city, based on sample data from a special census of the city conducted in April 1965. These neighborhoods in general represent Cleveland's "Poverty Area." Findings show that for Negroes the incidence of poverty showed no significant decline and median family income rose slightly since 1959. In the Hough section the incidence of poverty increased 9 percentage points from 1959 to 1964. In the 4 predominantly Negro neighborhoods within the Poverty Area, median family income declined during this period, while in the 3 predominantly white neighborhoods within the Poverty Area, it increased.

Tables provide data on various characteristics for all families for Cleveland, by neighborhood for 1965 and 1960.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Characteristics of Selected Neighborhoods in Cleveland, Ohio: April 1965. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, January 23, 1967, 41p., Series P-23, No. 21.

Report is a more detailed study of the one presented in issue No. 20 of this series. Information is presented for race, age, relationship to head, marital status, school enrollment, years of school completed, residence in 1960, family income in 1964, employment status, occupation and poverty level. Definitions and explanations of methodology are provided in this issue.

The bulk of the report consists of detailed tables presenting data on characteristics for families and individuals for Cleveland, by neighborhoods for 1965 and 1960.

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, October 1967, 97p., Series P-23, No. 24, and BLS Rpt. No. 332.

Statistical report on the social and economic condition of the American Negro population. Changes in income, employment, education, housing, health and other aspects that occurred during recent years are also presented. Although improvements have been made in the Negroes' economic condition, the Negro family income is only 58% of white income. Unemployment rates for nonwhites are still twice those of whites. In the poorest Negro neighborhoods, improvements are not occurring and in some cases the incidence of poverty increased.

Tables present data on population distribution, income, employment, living conditions, the family, military and voting. Tables on pages 91-97 present data on conditions in low-income areas. Employment conditions in slum areas in November 1966 are shown on page 97 and changes of Negroes in Cleveland poverty areas and Los Angeles poverty areas are shown on pages 95 and 96. Tables on pages 22-25 present data on Negro families below the poverty level.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Special Studies: Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan Areas. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, February 7, 1969, 67p., Series P-23, No. 27.

Report presents statistics about population changes that occurred in the central cities of 212 SMSA's and their suburban rings between 1960 and 1968. Data for whites and Negroes on changes in population, family composition, education, employment and income are presented. Further, tables on pages 51-67 are concerned with characteristics of the poor and families in poverty areas. Incidence and distribution of poverty are presented by selected characteristics and in particular for families in the central cities of New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Highlights concerning poverty include: 1) the number of white poor persons declined by 38%, while the number of poor Negroes declined by 21% between 1959 and 1967; 2) the incidence of poverty among central city residents was twice that among suburban residents; 3) half the Negro poor in metropolitan areas reported family incomes $1000 or more below the 1967 poverty budget; and 4) about half of the population in central-city-poverty areas was nonwhite in 1968, an increase from 1960.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Recent Trends in Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1968, 29p., Series P-23, No. 26, and BLS Rpt. No. 347.

Report presents data on the change in conditions of the Negro since October 1967. "In most instances, the new data show important gains in the level of living for Negroes in the United States." A sharp reduction in poverty was noted. Negroes are also proportionately less likely to live in poverty areas than before. There is also evidence to suggest a decline in the number of Negroes living in central cities. Although nonwhite unemployment rate was at the lowest level in 15 years in 1968, it was still double the white unemployment rate.

The bulk of the report consists of tables detailing various characteristics of Negroes including mobility, income, poverty level status, employment status, occupation, education, the family, military and voting. Tables on pages 25-27 present selected characteristics of nonwhites living in poverty areas.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Revision in Poverty Statistics: 1959 to 1968. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, August 12, 1969, 7p., Series P-23, No. 28.

Report describes modifications in the definition of poverty which were adopted in 1969. Poverty statistics were previously based on the poverty index developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964. For families of 3 or more persons, the poverty level was set at 3 times the cost of the economy food plan. The two new modifications change the method of adjusting the poverty fluctuations and alter the poverty income differential between farm and nonfarm families.

Tables present a comparison of selected poverty statistics based on the original and revised methods.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas. Washington D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, September 3, 1970, 102p., Series P-23, No. 33.

Report presents statistics describing various characteristics of persons and families in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1969 and 1960. Data on Negroes and whites are presented including such characteristics as population distribution, family composition, income, education, employment and earnings. Tables on pages 70-102 present information on poverty and poverty areas. Data is presented on distribution of poverty by residence, region and race. The tables also show changes in families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level, 1959-1968, for central cities and suburban rings. Tables also relate poverty with sex of family head, employment status and income deficit.

Highlights of the poverty data include: 1) the proportion of persons below the poverty level dropped from 22% to 13% between 1959 and 1968; 2) 10% of all persons in metropolitan areas were poor in 1968 while the rate outside these areas was 18%; 3) poor Negro families headed by women increased by 48% between 1959 and 1968; and 4) in central cities of metropolitan areas of 1 million or more, the poverty rates for whites and Negroes were 9% and 24%, respectively, in 1968.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 24, 1971, 122p., Series P-23, No. 37.

Report presents data on selected social and economic characteristics of the population in metropolitan areas, then central cities and suburban rings and nonmetropolitan areas. Data for Negores and whites are presented on population, type of family and family income, education, employment, earnings, and occupation. Tables 19 through 30 present data exclusively related to poverty. Data relates poverty to family status, age, race and sex of head, presence of children, employment status, occupation, money income and income deficit for various years between 1959 and 1970.

Highlights of the poverty data include: 1) about 51% of the poor lived in metropolitan areas and are concentrated in the central cities; 2) in metropolitan areas the poverty rate was 7% for whites and 24% for Negroes in 1969; 3) outside metropolitan areas the poverty rate was 14% for whites and about 50% for Negroes; 4) the poverty rate for Negroes in suburban areas was not significantly different from that in central cities; and 5) Negro families with a female head comprised 64% of poor Negro families in metropolitan areas.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1971, 156p., Series P-23, No. 38, and BLS Rpt. No. 394.

This series presents data on social and economic conditions of Negroes including population and migration, income, education, employment, housing, living conditions and health, and voting and public office. Tables 26-34 present data on persons and families below the low income level by various characteristics. Information on persons and families receiving public assistance is also given.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1972, 164p., Series P-23, No. 42.

This fifth in a series of statistical reports on the social and economic conditions of the black population presents data on such characteristics as population and migration, income, employment, education, housing, family composition and voting. Tables 25 to 34 present information on persons and families below the poverty level by various social and economic characteristics. Two of the tables provide data on persons and families receiving public assistance.

Tables 104 and 106 to 114 present information on black persons below the low-income level for selected areas by such characteristics as employment status, housing, age, education, income and marital status.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Some Demographic Aspects of Aging in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, February 1973, 30p., Series P-23, No. 43.

Report deals with demographic aspects of aging such as number and proportions of older persons, migration, residence, life expectation, sex and race differences, educational attainment, marital status and living arrangements and work status. Pages 28-30, however, deal with income and relate that 14% of aged family heads are below the low income level. This rate is 44% for aged Negro family heads. The median income for families with aged heads is just half the median for all families in 1970. The median for Negro families with aged heads is about 60% of that for white families with aged heads. Table 24 presents data on persons 65 and over below the low income level in 1971 by family status and sex and race of heads.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1973, 116p., Series P-23, No. 46.

Report is sixth in a series describing the general, social and economic characteristics of the black population. Report focuses on changes within the last 5 years in population distribution, income, employment, education, the family, health, housing and voting.

Tables 22 describe characteristics including sex of head, family status and work experience of head of persons and families below the low income level. Tables 23 and 24 provide data on selected characteristics of persons and families receiving social security and public and assistance income. Highlights of this data include: 1) within the last year, there is some evidence that the number of black poor increased whereas the number of white poor decreased substantially; 2) an increasing number of low-income families were headed by women (in 1972 the figure was about 66%); 3) one-fourth of black families received public assistance income in 1971 compared to 5% of white families; and 4) of those black families receiving assistance 61% were below the low income level, as compared to 45% for white families.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Illustrative Projections of Money Income Size Distributions for Families and Unrelated Individuals. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, February 1974, 59p., Series P-23, No. 47.

Report provides tables showing income size distributions for various sets of assumptions. Projections have been prepared for 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and for each year separate projected distributions are shown for assumed income growth rates of 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 and 4.5 percent per year. Tables A and B summarize the major results of the projections, one of which the higher the assumed growth rate the lower the percentage of the population with income under $4000 overtime.

A description of methodology is provided. Two assumptions are made: 1) dollars of 1971 purchasing power, and 2) a constant income Lorenz curve for each age group. An explanation of the limitations of the projections is also provided.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States 1973. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1974, 57p., Series P-23, NO. 48.

Seventh in a series of reports on the social and economic status of black Americans. Data is provided on population (growth, composition and distribution), income, employment, education, family and fertility, women, living conditions (housing and health), voting and elected officials and low income areas in selected cities.

Tables 16-23 present data on persons and families below the low-income level by sex of head, family status, work experience, region, and residence. These data show that about 28% of black families are below the poverty level. This percentage is relatively unchanged since 1972. The proportion of all black families in poverty has remained since 1969.

Tables 91-94 provide data on social and economic conditions of black persons and families by residence in low-income areas for cities with 250,000 or more blacks and for cities with 100,000 to 249,999 blacks for 1970. The black population in low-income areas was characterized by a low proportion of children living with both parents, low educational attainment, a high proportion of female heads, high poverty rates, fewer earners, and crowded housing. The poverty rate for these areas ranged from 25 to 43 percent. Unemployment tended to be higher in these areas than outside them and employed persons were concentrated in blue collar and service work.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, November 1975, 59p. Series P-23, No. 57.

Report presents data on social and economic characteristics of the elderly including changes in population of the aged, family and marital status, institutional population, nativity and parentage, mobility and residence, education and literacy, voting, veteran status, employment status, occupation, income, housing, health and health services and crime victimization. In addition pages 36-40 and tables 38 to 42 provide data on the low-income status of aged persons and families. About 19% of aged women and 12% of aged men were below the poverty level in 1973. Half of all aged Negroes in nonmetropolitan areas and a fourth in metropolitan areas were below the low-income level.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Female Family Heads. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1974, 30p., Series P-23, No. 50.

Report presents statistics on the social and economic characteristics of female heads, and the conditions in which these women and their families live. Data presented include the growth of the number of female-headed families, the structure and composition of these families, age, race and educational attainment of these women heads and housing.

Pages 19-24 and tables 11-16 present data on the economic characteristics of female heads and their families. Highlights of these data include: 1) in 1972, the median income for Negro female-headed families was only 62% as great as white female-headed families; 2) more than one half of the female heads worked at some time during 1972; 3) about 38% of female headed families in 1972 were below the low income level; and 4) about 70% of the children in Negro female-headed families were below the poverty level compared to 41% for white families. Table 12 provides information on source of income and Table 16 provides data on the percent of persons below the low-income level in families with female heads for 1959, 1969, and 1972.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1975, 195p., Series P-23, No. 54.

Report is eighth in a series on the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the black population. Analysis examines trends (1970 to 1974) in population distribution, income, labor force, education, family composition, health, housing, voting and crime. Tables 23-29 provide data on persons and families below the low-income level by sex of head, family status, work experience, number of earners and source of income. Highlights from these tables include: 1) the number of low income blacks did not change significantly from 1973 to 1974; 2) low-income blacks comprised 31% of the black population; and 3) for black families below the poverty level without earnings, public assistance rather than Social Security and public assistance, was the main source of unearned income.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: A Statistical Portrait of Women in the U.S. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, April 1976, 90p., Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 58.

Analyzes trends among women in the areas of population growth and composition, longevity, mortality, and health, residence and migration, marital and family status, fertility, education, labor force participation, occupation, work experience, voting and public office holding, and crime and victimization. Pages 45 to 55 provide text and tables concerning income and poverty status of women. Two sections deal specifically with the statistics of black women and Spanish women.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Special Studies: Dempgraphic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the United States. Washington, D.D.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, May 1976, 68p., Series P-23, No. 59.

This issue of Series P-23 of Current Population Reports discusses the demographic aspects of aging and the older population. Text and tables provide data on numbers and proportions of older persons, sex and race composition, geographic distribution and internal migration, mortality and social and economic characteristics of the aged population. Tables 6-8 and 6-9 in particular provide data on families and persons over 65 below the poverty income level.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Low-Income Families and Unrelated Individuals in the United States: 1963. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 18, 1965, 14p., Series P-60, No. 45.

Pages 1-5 provide information on low-income families according to farm-nonfarm residence, region, color, age and sex of head, education and occupation of head, labor force status, number of earners and source of income. Briefly, 19% of U.S. families had incomes under $3000 in 1963. Distribution of these low income families is summarized in Table A. Nonwhite families, families in the South, female-headed families and families with an aged head had a greater probability of having a low income. For example, almost half of the families with a head 65 or older had an income of less than $3000 in 1963 and 58% of nonwhites living in the South had an income below $3000. Tables 1-4 provide information on the social and economic characteristics of families with incomes under $3000 for select years from 1947 to 1963.

The paper also provides information on unrelated individuals with low-income, i.e., those whose total money income was below $1,500. Half the female unrelated individuals, 60% of elderly individuals and 2/3 of individuals living on farms had below $1,500 in 1963. A total of 44% of the unrelated individuals had incomes of less than $1,500. Table 5 provides information on all unrelated individuals with incomes under $3000 in 1963 by farm-nonfarm residence, region, color, age, sex, type of individual (primary or secondary) and earner status.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Income of the Elderly in 1963. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 23, 1965, 21p., Series P-60, No. 46.

Pages 1-4 discuss income of the elderly according to various social characteristics. Briefly, it was found that the median income of families with a head 65 or older in 1963 was about $3,400, which was only about half the median income of families with a younger head. Furthermore, the increase of the median income of families with an elderly head was less than half the increase for all families since 1950. It was also found that elderly heads have a low employment rate and fewer number of earners in the family (Table C/D). The source of income for this type of family is typically from Social Security, public assistance, pensions, dividends, rent and so on. The family is also generally smaller than those of younger heads. Table 1 presents income in 1963 and 1960 of families with a head 65 and over by region, farm-nonfarm residence, color of head and type and size of family and it may be compared with Table 2 which provides the same information for families with a head under 65. Tables 3 and 4 are similar but are concerned with economic characteristics such as employment status of head, occupation of head, number of earners and source of income.

The paper also reports on unrelated elderly individuals whose median income was $1300. Elderly female individuals (73% of age individuals) had a median income of $1200, $400 less than that of males. Nonwhite elderly individuals had of median of only $900. Tables 5 and 6 compare 1963 and 1960 income for unrelated individuals 65 and over and less than 65, respectively by region, residence, color, sex, type of individual, earner status and source of income. The percent of distribution overall income ranges is also given. Tables 7 and 8 are similar except that the region, residence, color, relationship to head, work experience and source of income are presented separately for males and females.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: The Extent of Poverty in the United States, 1959 to 1966. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1968, 32p., i, tables, Series P-60, No. 54.

Report begins with a definition of poverty as applied to 1966 incomes and based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan designed by the Dept. of Agriculture. Table A presents the extent of poverty by size of family and sex of head: 1966 and 1959 including the change in poverty during that time (which in all but one case has been negative) and the percent of all families below the poverty level. Female headed families and non-white families below the poverty level have not benefitted as much since 1959 as male-headed and white families. Nonwhites had a greater probability of being in poverty and almost one-fifth of all children are being raised in families below the poverty level.

Tables 1 through 8 and tables 10 and 12 describe the incidence of poverty during 1959 to 1966 by various characteristics including family status, color, residence, sex and color of head, number of children under 18, employment status and the incidence of poverty among heads of two-person families and unrelated individuals 65 years and over by sex and color. The percent of families below the poverty level for each characteristic is given as well as absolute numbers. Table 9 presents the percent distribution of family heads, by employment status, major occupation group, sex and color for 1966. Tables 11 and 13 provide information on percent distribution of families and unrelated individuals (1 only) by number of earners, sex and color of head (table 11) and by work experience of head, and color and sex (table 13) for 1966. Finally table 15 presents the size of the gap between total income and poverty threshold among families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level in 1965 by the color of head.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Family Income Advances, Poverty Reduced in 1967. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, August 5, 1968, 7p., Series P-60, No. 55.

Report provides preliminary data from the March 1968 survey on various social and economic characteristics of the poor. About 10.5% of American families had incomes below the poverty line in 1967. Children under 18 accounted for 40% of all poor persons. The incidence of poverty for female-headed nonwhite families was over twice that of female-headed white families. It is 3 times as great for male-headed nonwhite families as for male headed white families.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Year-Round Workers with Low Earnings in 1966. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, April 4, 1969, 18p., Series P-60, No. 58.

The report concentrates on characteristics of men who worked year round full time in 1966 but earned less than $3000. These men account for 9% of all male year-round workers. Family heads below age 25 and those over 55 accounted for almost half of all low earners. However these workers represented only 25% of all workers. One-fourth of nonwhite men who worked year round were low-earners while only 8% of whites were. Furthermore, as Table E reveals, for every occupation group a greater proportion of nonwhites earned below $3000 than whites. Also, nonwhites were concentrated in low-paying occupations such as service and unskilled labor. In addition, (Table F) for every level of educational attainment, nonwhites were underrepresented and experienced lower mean earnings than whites. These suggest that inferior education and discriminatory pay scales and hiring practices play a part in maintaining differentials between whites and nonwhites.

Tables 1-5 provide more detail on earnings and work experience of males by family status, age, head of family, size of family, occupation and race. Tables 6 and 7 describe mean earnings by occupation, age and educational attainment.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of Families and Persons Living in Metropolitan Poverty Areas: 1967. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 30, 1969, 16p., Series P-60, No. 61.

Report provides information on the characteristics of residents of poverty areas, as defined on the basis of 1960 Census data for the 100 largest metropolitan areas in 1967. Poverty areas were determined ranking census tracts according to the following characteristics: 1) family income below $3000; 2) children in broken homes; 3) persons with low educational attainment; 4) males in unskilled jobs; and 5) dilapidated housing. Table A summarizes the size and characteristics of the poverty area population. Fifty-eight percent of nonwhite population compared to 11% of the white population of large metropolitan areas live in poverty areas. Between 1960 and 1967 the proportion of nonwhites in the poverty area increased as white families left those areas. In addition, children under 18 increased in proportion of poverty area residents. In relation to regional trends, Table F describes the incidence of poverty for families in poverty areas by region and color, for SMSAs of 250,000 or more and the percent of change of the number of poor families in these areas between 1960 and 1967.

Tables 1 and 2 provide detailed information on the incidence of poverty for families by region, type and size of family, age and race of head, number of related children, source of income, poverty area status, number of earners and employment status and occupation for SMSA's of 250,000 or more in 1967. Table 3 describes the percentage distribution of poor and nonpoor families by selected characteristics, poverty area status and color.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Socioeconomic Trends in Poverty Areas 1960 to 1968. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 30, 1969, 21p., Series P-60, No. 67.

This report begins with a number of generalizations of the poor. First, a wide economic gap exists between whites and Negroes. The latter were twice as likely to be poor than whites in poverty areas in 1967. Furthermore, 15% of the poor were 65 or over, 48% were children under 18, 8% were women under 65 heading families and some portion were physically unable to do work, were subject to discrimination or had no marketable skills. These poor are those least likely to be able to improve their economic status independently.

Tables 2 and 3 show that white fmailies are moving from ghetto areas at a faster rate than Negroes. "Within metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more, the profile of the poor in poverty areas is increasingly taking on the characteristics of the poor who are Negro and other races." (8) Although there was a sharp decline among the percent of poor white families and families with Negro heads, there was no decline in the number of poor families headed by Negro women.

The report discusses other characteristics of poor white and poor Negro families including the number of children under 18 living in poverty areas, average size of families, average income deficit for ranked deciles of poor families in central cities and the distribution of families below poverty level and the distribution of the deficit.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Poverty in the United States 1959 to 1968. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 31, 1969, 118p., Series P-60, No. 68.

This report offers a description of the poor in 1968 and some analyses of changes between 1959 and 1968 concerning poverty. Table A shows that the number of poor persons declined by about 14 million from 1959 to 1968. For both years Negroes were about 3 times as likely to be in poverty than whites. Table C summarizes changes in families below the poverty level in 1968 and 1959 by age, sex and race of age. All categories showed some decline in the percent below poverty level except families headed by Negro females which showed a 34% rise. Table E shows the size of the income deficit for families below the poverty level in 1968 and 1959 by sex and race of head. It can be seen that in both years about half of all poor families were $1000 or more below the poverty threshold. Concerning unrelated individuals, it was found that they accounted for a larger share of all poor families and unrelated individuals in 1968 than in 1959; 48% vs. 37%. [Families in poverty are also described by their type of residence such as metropolitan areas, central cities, suburban ring and outside metropolitan areas. (Tables G and H)].

Tables 1-10 provide more detailed information of families below poverty level in 1959 to 1968 by such characteristics as sex, race and occupation of head, number of family members under 18, number of earners, and employment status and age of head. Table 11 describes the size of income deficit in 1959 to 1968 between poverty level and total income for families and unrelated individuals by number of family members under 18 and sex and race of head. Tables A-1 to A-11 provide similar information but exclusively for Negro families and unrelated individuals.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: 24 Million Americans: Poverty in the United States: 1969. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 16, 1970, 82p., Series P-60, No. 76.

Report presents data on poverty in 1969 based on the March 1970 Current Population Survey. Text and detailed tables present information on such characteristics of the poor as race, family status, size of family, region and type of residence, employment status, work experience, occupation, education, earnings, income, and income deficit. Major highlights of the report include: 1) between 1968 and 1969, the number of poor declined by 4.3%; 2) the proportion of persons below the poverty level decline .6% to 12.2% of the population; 3) nonwhites comprised 31% of the poor and were 3 times as likely as whites to be in poverty; 4) aged unrelated individuals account for about 55% of all poor unrelated individuals; 5) poor Negro heads regardless of sex were more likely to have worked than their white counterparts; 6) earnings accounted for only about one-half of the poor's aggregate income, the rest coming from social security, public assistance and other aid; and 7) the average poverty gap for poor families in 1969 was $1,280. Finally tables J and K illustrate the effects on the number of poor from variations of the poverty level. Decreasing the poverty level by 25% causes a greater decrease in the white poor than in the Negro poor.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Poverty Increases by 1.2 Million in 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, May 7, 1971, 8p., Series P-60, No. 77.

Report provides advance data on poverty from a March 1971 Current Population Survey. Tables and text provide data on various social and economic characteristics of the poor. Between 1969 and 1970, the number of persons in poverty increased by 5.1% for the first time since 1959. A greater percentage of Negro poor than white poor were central city residents. For white families the median income gap was about $1000; for Negro families, it was $1300.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 1971, 99p., Series P-60, No. 81.

Report presents data on the social and economic characteristics of the poor in 1970, based on the March 1971 Current Population Survey. Detailed tables and text provide information on geographic distribution, race and ethnic origin, family status, size of family, education, employment status, work experience, occupation, income (type and source) and income deficit. Highlights of the report include: 1) the incidence of poverty decreased in all years since 1959 except between 1969 and 1970; 2) the percent of poor families with a female head increased since 1959; 3) children and the aged represented larger proportions of persons below than above the poverty level; 4) poor families, regardless of sex of head tended to have larger families than non-poor; 5) about 3/4 of those below the poverty level did not finish high school; 6) year-round, full-time workers represented about 37% of the low-income family heads who worked; 7) of the low-income male heads who did not work, 61% were aged and 26% were ill or disabled; 8) the average income deficit for Negro families was $1620 while for white families it was $1340.

Most tables in this report are similar to those in previous reports except for tables 6-10 which provide data on ethnic origin, educational attainment and work experience for persons below the low-income level by age, sex and race.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1972, 9p., Series P-60, No. 82.

Report provides advance data from a March 1972 Current Population Survey on social and economic characteristics of the poor. The incidence of poverty in 1971 was not significantly different from that in 1970. In 1971, one-tenth of all white persons were in the low-income category while one-third of Negroes were in this category. Children under 18 accounted for 36% of all white persons below the poverty level as compared to 52% of all low-income Negroes. However, the aged comprised about 17% of all low-income whites, but only about 7% of low-income Negroes. The median income deficit for Negro families was $1250 while for white families it was $1050.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1971. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 1972, 129p., Series P-60, No. 86.

This report is similar in content to those of previous years. Highlights of this particular year include: 1) Negroes remained over-represented in poverty ranks; 2) 26% of persons of Spanish origin were below the poverty level; 3) the number of the aged poor decreased 11% in 1971, perhaps due to the increase in Social Security benefits; 4) the poverty rate for female-headed families was 34% in 1971 as compared to 7% for male-headed families; 5) low-income persons who did not work for reasons other than school, illness or family responsibilities accounted for only about 5% of all poor persons of working age; 6) 22% of all aged persons were below the poverty level and 16% of children under 14 were in poor families; 7) the average size of low-income Negro families tended to be larger as compared to low-income white families; 8) the mean income deficit for Negro families was $1540 as compared to $1410 for white families.

Although the detailed and text tables are similar in contact to those in the 1970 report, the figures for 1971 are not exactly comparable to those of previous years. This is due to the introduction of population controls and redefinition of metropolitan areas. However the changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures (medians and means) and on proportional measures (percent distribution and poverty rates). The changes may effect population levels in different subgroupings.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, June 1973, Series P-60, No. 88.

Report presents advance data from the March 1973 Current Population Survey on various social and economic characteristics of the poor. In 1972, the incidence of poverty decreased 4.3%. The number of low-income whites and aged declined while the number of low-income blacks may have increased slightly. About 9% of all whites and 33% of all Negroes were in the low income category. About 64% of low-income black families are headed by a women as compared to 33% for low-income white families. Children under 18 comprised 36% of all white persons below the poverty level and 52% of all low-income Negroes. The median income deficit for male-headed families was $1080 while for female-headed families it was $1400.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December 1973, 153p., Series P-60, No. 91.

Report presents social and economic data for the population below the poverty level in 1972, based on the March 1973 Current Population Survey. Text and detailed table format is similar to that in previous years. Selected characteristics include geographic distribution, residence in low-income areas, race and ethnic origin, family status, size of family, education, employment status, work experience, occupation, income (type and source) and income deficit.

As can be seen from Figure 1, female heads comprise a larger proportion of families below the low-income level than of those above the low-income level. Furthermore persons of Spanish origin, Negroes, children and the aged are over-represented among the poor. Low-income blacks were more likely to live in metropolitan areas (especially in central cities) as compared to their white counterparts. In addition, within a metropolitan area, blacks, regardless of poverty status, were more likely than whites to live in low-income areas. Those with low-incomes tended to have very little education and blacks at any educational level were more likely to be below poverty level. About 37% of aged, nonrelated individuals had income below the poverty level. Furthermore, aged female individuals were more likely to be poor than their male counterparts. For black families the mean income deficit was $1,650 compared to $1,430 for white families. However, the mean deficit did not differ significantly, by race for each family size group (Table J). Since 1959, Negroes and female-headed families have been comprising an increasing proportion of the low-income population.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1974, 12p., Series P-60, No. 94.

This is an advance report of various social and economic characteristics of the poor in 1973 based on the March 1974 Current Population Survey. The 1973 figure of 23 million persons below the poverty level is 6.1% below the 1972 figure. Families headed by females became a greater proportion of the poor population.

This issue as in most previous issues provides a definition of poverty level income. It is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan but it has been updated to account for price changes not only in food but also on the Consumer Price Index. Tables provided statistics on the characteristics of the poor are also similar to those in previous issues.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Supplementary Report on the Low-Income Population: 1966 to 1972. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1974, 64p., Series P-60, No. 95.

The supplementary data presented in this report are on the low-income status of persons cross-classified by age, family status, race, sex, work experience, occupation, industry, major activity during survey week, income of a specified type and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. Data not shown in other P-60 reports include those on residence in the 10 Federal regions and on the characteristics of persons between 100 and 125 percent and 125 and 150 percent of the low-income level. It is important to point that the data are presented in historical perspective.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, January 1975, 184p., Series P-60, No. 98.

Report presents social and economic characteristics for the population below the poverty level in 1973, based on the March 1974 Current Population Survey. Text, tables and characteristics discussed are similar to those in previous issues. However, several historical tables, which provide a detailed picture of the changing composition of the population below and above the poverty level since 1959, are also included. In addition, data are included on low-income persons by residence in the 10 Federal regions (Table 9), on persons of Spanish origin (Tables 46-48), on characteristics of persons residing in poverty areas (Tables 9 and 18), and the mobility status of families (Table 20).

Highlights of the report include: 1) about 6.1% fewer individuals were in poverty in 1973 than in 1972; 2) about 8% of white persons and 31% of black persons were below the low-income level in 1973; 3) about 22% of persons of Spanish origin were below the poverty level; 4) the number of low-income aged persons declined 10% between 1972 and 1973; 5) as in previous years, families with a female head comprised a larger proportion of poor families than of nonpoor families; 6) the presence of children appears to be an important factor in determining the poverty status of families headed by a woman; 7) more poor families than nonpoor families moved between 1970 and 1974 (50% vs. 39%) and more female headed poor families moved than male-headed (58% vs. 43%); 8) black female headed families in 1973 had the highest poverty rates when families were grouped by sex and race of head; 9) the percent of the aged below the poverty level has been declining since 1959 but not as dramatically for blacks as for whites (Table H); and 10) about 67% of poor blacks and 44% of nonpoor blacks resided in poverty areas as contrasted to 23% for poor whites and 6% for nonpoor whites.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, July 1975, 24p., Series P-60, No. 99.

This advance report points that money income, after adjusting for price increases, decreased about 4% below the 1973 median in 1974. Furthermore the poverty population increased 5.6% in 1974. Table A presents the number of families and unrelated individuals by total money income in 1974. The first $11,999 are broken into $1000 intervals, followed by $12,000-$14,999, $15,000-$19,999, $20,000-$24,999, and $25,000 and over intervals. This table presents some idea of the distribution of income. Changes in the poverty population showed that there was a 7% increase in the number of poor persons under 65 while the number of poor 65 and over did not change significantly. The poverty rate for children increased from 14.2% in 1973 to 15.5% in 1974.

The first eleven detailed tables provide data on various social and economic characteristics of families and persons by median and total money income regardless of poverty status. Tables 12-23 describe characteristics of low-income families and persons including race, Spanish origin, age, family status, farm-nonfarm residence, size of family, work experience, occupation, employment status, sex and race of head, geographic distribution, income deficit and characteristics of persons below 125% of the low-income level. Table 14 presents data on the weighted average threshold, that is, poverty cutoffs in 1974 by size of family and sex of head, by farm-nonfarm residence.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Money Income in 1974 of Families and Persons in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1976, Series P-60, No. 101.

This report provides data on various social and economic characteristics of persons and families receiving money income in 1974. The report is cited here because it is a prototype of similar issues published in previous years. Although it does not talk about poverty, per se, many tables divide total money income into subgroups which are below or near poverty level.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, January 1976, iv, 168p., Series P-60, No. 102.

Report provides social and economic statistics for the population below the poverty level in 1974. Special sections are devoted to the working poor, low-income families with female heads, the elderly poor and changes in the poverty population by race and Spanish origin. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of 4 was \$5,038 in 1974. The number of low-income persons increased 5.6% between 1973 and 1974. About 9% of white persons, 31% of black persons and 23% of persons of Spanish origin were below the poverty level in 1974. (See Table A). Concerning the working poor, Table D shows that between 1973 and 1974 both the number of low income families and their proportion of the total increased. In dealing with female-headed low income families, the report points out demographic changes. A greater percent of those families were black than in 1969 but the number of children under 18 present declined.

Tables 1-5 provide detailed information on trends in the low-income population according to family status, age, sex and race of head, residence and region. Trends in the measures of income deficit for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level are also presented. Tables 6-15 present data on persons below poverty level by age, sex, race, residence, family status, region, educational attainment, work experience and occupation. Table 16 describes women 15 or older by marital status, low-income status, age and race. Tables 17-41 provide similar information for families plus these characteristics: mobility status, size of family, number of related children under 18, number of earners, employment status of head and source and type of income. Tables 30 and 31 are specifically concerned with working mothers by low-income status, work experience and race. Tables 40 and 41 are concerned with size of the income deficit by number of children, sex and race of head.

Tables 42-44 are particularly concerned with persons of Spanish origin by low-income status, residence, family status, and sex of head. Tables 45-48 are concerned with characteristics of families or unrelated individuals below 125% of the low-income level.

Appendices provide definitions and explanations of the use and changes in the techniques of measuring poverty.

II. Statistics of Minorities

Batchelder, Alan B. "Decline in the Relative Income of Negro Men," Quarterly Journal of Economics, November 1964, Vol. 78, No. 4, pp. 525-548.

Becker, Gary S.
The Economics of Discrimination. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971 2nd ed.

Binder, Lloyd D., Bernal, L. and Campbell, Rex
"The Process of Rural Poverty Ghettoization: Population and Poverty Growth in Rural Regions," Paper presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., December 28, 1971, 17 pages.

Bernstein, Blanche, and William Meezan. The Impact of Welfare on Family Stability. New York: New School for Social Research, Center for New York City Affairs, June 1975, vi, 124 p. 46 tables.

There are some four-dozen tables based primarily on the New York setting, with AFDC, matrifocal families spotlighted. There are a number of tables concerning Black and Puerto Rican families.

California. Agriculture and Services Agency. Dept. of Industrial Relations. Black Californians: population, education, income, employment. San Francisco, California, Fair Employment Practice Commission, June 1974, 56 pages.

This report based on the 1970 Census provides detailed tables on population, migration, education, employment and income of California's black population in 1970. A brief review of the data shows that the black population is concentrated in large cities and is younger than the white population. The average black family income is only two-thirds of white family income. Finally, there is still a scarcity of black men and women in many high-level occupations.

Coles, Robert
The Migrant Farmer. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1965, 32 pages.

Crane, Donald A. and Chinitz, Benjamin
"Poverty in Appalachia." In Leo Fishman, ed., Poverty Amid Affluence. New Haven: Yale, 1966, pp. 124-149.

Gayles, J.N., Jr. "Health Brutality and the Black Life Cycle". Black Scholar, Vol. 5, No. 8, May 1974, pp. 2-9.

Gwartney, James
"Discrimination and Income Differentials." The American Economic Review, Vol. 60, No. 3, June 1970. Reply: Vol. 61, No. 4, September 1971, pp. 751-755.

Long, Larry H. and Lynne R. Heltman. "Migration and Income Differences Between Black and White Men in the North." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 80, No. 6, May 1975, pp. 1391-1409.

Mundel, David S. et al. The Unemployment of Non-White Americans: The Effects of Alternative Policies. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Budget Office, 1976, 64 p.

"The Negro Employment Situation in 1970 in Perspective." Monthly Labor Review, October 1971, p. 60.

Ornati, Oscar. Poverty Amid Affluence. A report on a research project carried out at the New School for Social Research. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1966, 208 p. charts, tables.

Chapter 7, pp. 59-61 entitled "Poverty Among Negroes," provides statistics prior to 1962.

Pullen, Emma E. "25% of Blacks Jobless in 1976, Urban League Says." Los Angeles Times, January 12, 1977, Part 1, p.1.

(see annotation in section 3)

Rochin, Refugio I. "Economic Deprivation of Chicanos--Continuing Neglect in the Seventies." Aztlan, Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 1973, pp. 85-102. tables.

Chicanos face a continuing state of economic deprivation in the 1970's despite U.S. economic growth and the growth of antipoverty programs. The lack of statistics and data specific to the Chicano population is seen as the major reason for a lack of research on Chicano problems. Social scientists have ostensibly ignored Chicano problems or applied models based on Anglo and Black poverty work. There is a necessity for research based on data and statistics particular to the Chicano, so that programs can be developed which can serve the needs of the Chicano population.

Rosenthal, Jack. "More Blacks in Suburbs, But Ratio Stays Stable: Census Reports 4 Big Cities With Negro Majorities." New York Times, February 11, 1971, Part C., p. 1, col. 7.

Saunders, Lyle
The Spanish-speaking population of Texas. In The Mexican Experience in Texas, New York: Arno Press, 1976.

Statistical study of Texas Chicanos.

Schiller, Bradley R.
The Economics of Poverty and Discrimination. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973.

Stanbury, William. "Poverty Among British Columbian Indians Living Off Reserves." Canadian Welfare, vol. 50, No. 1, January/February 1974, pp. 20-21, 31-32.

Thorp, Alicia. "The Large Income Gap Between Blacks, Whites," In Los Angeles Times, Pt. II, August 30, 1975, p. 3.

The author cautions that statistics are not easy to use or understand. Statistics, she states, should not be misused to justify a position nor to gross over inequities. They are meant to provide information. It is important to acknowledge the inequities that exist, for example, that median income is less and unemployment is greater for minorities than for whites.

U.S. Civil Service Commission. Study of Minority Group Employment In the Federal Government. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1967, vii, 230 p. tables.

U.S. Civil Service Commission.
Study of minority group employment in the Federal Government, 1967. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. 230 pages.

Study presents data, based on full-time Federal employment, on Negroes, Spanish Americans, American Indians, Orientals, Aleuts and Eskimos for each state (excluding Hawaii), the District of Columbia, each foreign country and each territory (excluding Puerto Rico). The 1967 statistics were obtained by the visual identification system. Tables include data by agency as well as state or place and data on pay schedule and rank for 1967 and 1965.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Counting the Forgotten: The 1970 Census Count of Persons of Spanish Speaking Background in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, 112 p.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Puerto Ricans on the Continental United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission for Civil Rights, October 1976, 157 p.

Presents data on the socio-economic characteristics of Puerto Rican migrants and examines, in particular their jobs, income and education.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Women and Poverty. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, June 1974, v, 81 p., tables.

U.S. Congress. House. Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Poverty In the United States. 88th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1964, 304p.

Part II of the report includes a section: "Indian Poverty."

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. The Economic and Social Condition of Rural America in the 1970's. Prepared for the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Part 1--May 1971, Part 2--September 1971, and Part 3--December 1971. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "A Profile of the Rural Poor," Agriculture Economic Report No. 202, April 1971, 71 pages.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "Rural Poverty in Three Southern Regions," Agriculture Economic Report No. 176, March 1970, 38 pages.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. "White Americans in Rural Poverty," Agriculture Economic Report No. 124, Nov. 1967, 18 pages.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States 1973. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1974, 57p., Series P-23, No. 48.

(see annotation in section I)

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Research and Statistics.
Expenditures of two-person units and individuals after age 55. Washington, D.C.: Office of Research and Statistics, 1971, 83 pages.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Research and Statistics.
Demographic and Economic Characteristics of the Aged: 1968 Social Security Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Information is provided on income size and sources, benefit and beneficiary characteristics, private and public retirement pensions, employment and earnings, homeownership and financial assets and living arrangements of aged persons, those 65 and over. Chapter 2 presents findings that the size of the aged persons' income is relatively low. "Only about one-third of the aged units had incomes large enough to provide at least a moderate level of living as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for a retired couple ($3,930)." (12) Table 2.1 reveals that 64% of all units, 32% of married couples and 83% of nonmarried aged persons have total money incomes of less than $2,500. Table 2.2 provides information on the sources of incomes according to the percent of aged units with money income from specified sources. Table 2.3 presents income size by OASDHI beneficiary status. For each group there were more beneficiaries than nonbeneficiaries. Furthermore of the nonmarried nonbeneficiaries 68% had incomes of less than $1,500. Table 2.6 presents the percentage distribution of aged units by proportion of income from specified sources. Table 2.17 presents income size by race: the percentage distribution of aged units by money income class. The measure of percent below the poverty threshold is also included and reveals that 65% of all Negro aged units and 42% of all white units are below the poverty threshold. Chapter 2 also stresses the importance of OASDHI benefits.

Chapter 3, in describing benefits and characteristics of beneficiaries, provides Table 3.6 which presents poverty status by primary insurance amount in February 1968.

Table 6.4 provides information on home equity by poverty status, the percent of homeowners among aged units and amount of home equity, by poverty status. Table 6.5 presents the amount of debt by poverty status, the number and percent of homeowners among aged units and percent with debt, by amount of debt. Table 6.8 presents types of financial assets by poverty status, the percent of aged units with a specified type of asset by poverty status. To provide comparison among various groups of aged units table 6.9 presents information on financial assets: percentage distribution of aged units by amount of assets, by beneficiary status, homeownership, age, race, and living arrangement.

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Black Americans: a chart book. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Bulletin 1699.

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Directory of data sources on ethnic minorities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, 83 pages. (Bulletin 1879)

U.S. Senate. Special Committee on Aging.
The Multiple Hazards of Age and Race: The Situation of Aged Blacks in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 12, 1971, 63 pages.

III. Economic Poverty and Unemployment

Bregger, John E. "Unemployment Statistics and What they Mean." Monthly Labor Review, November 1971, pp. 22-29, tables.

Burns, Eveline M. ed.
Children's allowances and the economic welfare of children: The report of a conference. N.Y., Citizens' Committee for Children of New York: 1968, 200 pages.

This collection of articles by experts in social welfare, sociology, demography and economics was delivered at the 1967 Children's Allowance Conference. The first article by Dr. Eveline M. Burns provides background material on childhood poverty and children's allowance. She suggests an allowance for children as better for the beneficiaries than improvements in present systems. The second article by Mollie Orshansky describes the demographic characteristics of the poor in 1966. Statistical tables are also provided.

A series of articles on family allowances in Canada, France, Great Britain and Sweden is presented in the book. These discuss the costs and the effects of these programs on the countries employing allowances.

The rest of the articles in the book discuss various problems of and alternatives to the Children's Allowance plan. Effects on fertility and tax policy are discussed as well as costs and financing involved.

David, Martin.
"The Problem of Poverty in the United States," in Productivity and Poverty. Racine, Wisconsin: The Johnson Foundation, 1966, pp. 5-11.

Paper probes various statistics in order to better understand the paradoxes in economic performance from 1947-1962. The anatomy of incomes is discussed by the author who notes that income arises from earnings, property, and transfers. Table 1 shows the proportion of income received from various sources within quintiles while Table 2 shows data on the anatomy of spending-unit earnings including average wages earned and hours worked for heads and wives. The author points out that lack of at least a high school education adversely affects income with dropouts earning about $.30 less per hour and working fewer hours per year than graduates.

Text and tables 3, 4 and 5 provide information on income and nonwhites, transmission of poverty from one generation to the next and income and education of heads. Finally Table 6 provides data on proportions and aggregate estimates of heads of poor families having characteristics related to poverty with likely causes of poverty. Causes included agedness, disability, broken homes with children, unusual unemployment, race and self employment.

"Employment Among the Poor of Six Central Cities." *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1973, pp. 52-53.

Ferguson, Robert H. *Unemployment: Its Scope Measurement and Effect on Poverty*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, May 1965, 76 p.

Ferguson, Robert H. *Unemployment: Its Scope, Measurement and Effect on Poverty*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1971, 72 pages, tables. (Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Bulletin no. 53-2).

Gastwirth, Joseph L. "Estimating the Number of 'Hidden Unemployed'," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 96, No. 3, March 1973, pp. 17-26.

Gordon, David M. "Counting the Unemployed." *Newsletter of the Union for Radical Political Economics*, Vol. 9, No. 1, January-February 1977, pp. 23-34.

Defines and presents data on the incidence of unemployed workers, discouraged workers, involuntary part-timers and low-wage workers.

"Jobless Rate Down; Why is Unclear." *New York Times*, February 6, 1977, Part E, p. 3, chart.

"Jobs Up In Poor Areas." *Christian Science Monitor*, March 11, 1972, p. 7.

King, Jill
The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper VIII: The 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, no date. x, 20 pages.

Paper provides a general description of the Consumer Expenditure Survey with special attention to the applicability and reliability of the survey data for revising or refining the current poverty measure.

Lebergott, Stanley. "Unemployment Statistics for Fiscal and Monetary Policy." In *Proceedings of the 14th Annual Meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association*. New York, December 28-29, 1961, pp. 2-14.

Levitan, Sar A. and Robert Taggart. "Do Our Statistics Measure the Real Labor Market Hardships?" In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section*, 1976, Part I, pp. 27-35.

Long, Larry H. and Lynne R. Heltman. "Migration and Income Differences Between Black and White Men in the North." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 80, No. 6, May 1975, pp. 1391-1409.

Mott, Steve. "Jobless Rate in Area Hits 6.7 Percent." In Washington Post, July 26, 1975, p. A,1.

Article provides data on unemployment and employment for the Washington, D.C. area for the first six months of 1975.

Mundel, David S. et al. The Unemployment of Non-White Americans: The Effects of Alternative Policies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Congressional Budget Office, 1976, 64 p.

National Bureau of Economic Research. The Economic Aspects of Poverty: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1973.

"The Negro Employment Situation in 1970 in Perspective." Monthly Labor Review, October 1971, p. 60.

"Nixon Administration Attempt to Explain Unemployment Both Ways Won't Wash." Congressional Record--Senate, Proceedings and Debates of the 92nd Congress, Second Session, Vol. 118, No. 55, April 10, 1972. (S5735)

Orshansky, Mollie. "Counting the Poor: Before and After Federal Income Support Programs." In Old Age Income Assurance, Part 2, The Aged Population and Retirement Income Programs. Compendium of Papers on Problems and Policy Issues in the Public and Private Pension System submitted to the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, December 1967, p. 177.

Poverty Studies Task Force
The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper II. Administrative and Legislative Uses of the Terms "Poverty," "Low-Income," and other Related Items. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 1976, ix, 129 pages.

This paper describes the various adminstrative and legislative uses of the terms poverty, low income and related expressions. Four different categories of poverty terminology are defined: 1) administrative guidelines; 2) general legislative uses; 3) programs for low-income persons and 4) programs targeted to needy populations.

Procopio, Mariellen and Perella, Frederick J., Jr.
Poverty Profile 1975. Washington, D.C.: Campaign for Human Development, United States Catholic Conference, 1975, 77 pages, appendix.

This report provides a neat summary of popular ideas concerning poverty, its demographic characteristics, causes and programs to alleviate it. The section on poverty in general discusses the problems in counting the poor. The poverty index is defined and its inadequacy is revealed. The next section discusses programs which deal with poverty such as the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Food Assistance Program, War on Poverty and the Housing Program. The myths and realities of the Welfare Program are also mentioned. The inadequacies of these programs and their negative effects on the psychology of the poor are explained at length.

A section on the demographic conditions of the poor is also included, with subdivisions concerning the elderly poor, poor children, racial-ethnic distribution of poverty, rural and urban poverty and the working poor. A final section on the probable causes of poverty is included. Three basic ideas are mentioned: the culture of poverty approach, the economic system dysfunction approach and the social system dysfunction approach. Finally the size distribution of wealth and income is discussed in relation to poverty.

A bibliography on poverty and an appendix with 1970 decennial census data on poverty are also included.

Pullen, Emma E. "25% of Blacks Jobless in 1976, Urban League Says."
Los Angeles Times, January 12, 1977, Part 1, p. 1.

The Department of Labor's official unemployment rate of 13% among blacks does not accurately reflect the true unemployment situation according to a 107-city survey by the National Urban League. The 25% unemployment rate cited by the Urban League includes the "hidden unemployed" or discouraged workers and part-time workers looking for full-time employment.

Radomski, Alexander. "Income and Poverty 1959-68." Welfare in Review, January/February 1971, Vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 13-17, table.

"Relief Rolls Show Slight April Rise." In The New York Times, August 10, 1975, p. 28.

Unemployment increased family welfare rolls in April. The Dept. of H.E.W. said that the number of welfare families headed by jobless fathers declined slightly, but the Labor Department reported that a record number of workers were drawing unemployment in mid-July.

Rosenblum, Marc. "Discouraged Workers and Unemployment: A Further Analysis By Color." In Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section, 1974, pp. 416-421.

Shkuda, Anne N. Former Welfare Families: Independence and Recurring Dependency. New York: New School for Social Research, Center for New York City Affairs, September 1976. 129 p. 36 tables.

This is a carefully rendered study, illustrated with well laid-out statistical breakdowns comprehensible to non-statisticians. The social background explored is New York City. The attitudes and outlooks of various kinds of families--male-headed, female-headed--who move off welfare and stay there, or else return to it, are fully delineated. Some of this information is summed up in the excellent statistical tables, whereas other aspects are verbally described.

Solarz, Andrew K. "Effects of the Earnings Exemption Provision on AFDC Recipients." Welfare in Review, January/February 1971, Vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 18-20.

Sorrentino, Constance and Joyanna Moy. "Unemployment in the United States and Eight Foreign Countries." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 97, No. 1, January 1974, pp. 47-52.

Till, Thomas E.
"Two models of nonmetropolitan industrial development of poverty impact in the South," in Labor Law Journal, (IRRA 1974 Spring Meeting), August 1974, pp. 472-479.

Paper uses the "SMSA-dominance" model of industrial location to analyze the impact of Southern industrialization on the poor. This model hypothesizes that most manufacturing jobs would locate in large SMSA's and those that would move to nonmetro areas would offer below poverty level wage. Thus, under this model, industrialization would have little impact on poverty. Empirical studies have shown that more industries and more higher paying industries move to nonmetro areas than the model hypothesizes.

The author suggests a "two-stage" model applicable to labor intensive industries to explain the empirical findings. In stage 1 a low-wage, low-skill industry locates in the nonmetro area. Many of the poor are hired. In stage 2, medium-wage and medium-capital intensive firms locate to these areas. These 2 stages will mildly affect poverty.

To eventually attract high-wage industries after several stages, the author suggests the following public policies: training and education for the poor, anti-discrimination laws, efforts to attract high-wage firms, and formation of industrial infrastructure.

Tables provide data on the extent of industrialization in 13 Southern states (nonfarm and manufacturing employment changes, 1959-1969) and the impact of job development on poverty for Arizona, Mississippi Appalachia, Northwest Arkansas Ozarks and the Arkansas Delta.

See also James F. Crawford's discussion of this paper.

Ulmar, Melville J. "Things You Never Knew About Unemployment." *The New Republic*, May 6, 1972, p. 14.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. *The Hired Farm Working Force of 1967—A Statistical Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. (Agricultural Economic Report no. 148.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. *The Hired Farm Working Force of 1972—A Statistical Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, 31 p. (Agricultural Economic Report no. 239.)

U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 & 1974 Revisions*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, 49 p., tables, Series P-60, No. 103.

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A chartbook on a low-income area in Tulsa. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1974, 34 p.

This book of charts was prepared by the Southwest Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data collected in a special survey of the decennial census of certain low-income incomes throughout the U.S. Data is presented on general characteristics of the population in the special survey. Data on the work force and transportation and training are also presented.

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Unemployment in 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, 13 p., appendix, 38 p., charts, tables. (Special Labor Force Report 199.)

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *How the Government Measures Unemployment*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964, 16 p., table, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Report no. 287).

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *How the Government Measures Unemployment*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, 12 p., table, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report no. 418).

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
News: Spring 1970 cost estimates for urban family budgets. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Office of Information, December 21, 1970, 6 pages, tables.

Provides estimates for the average budget cost for a very precisely defined urban family of 4 for three levels of living. However, none of these estimates represent the cost of a minimum or subsistence level of living.

U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Unemployment: Measurement Problems and Recent Trends*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, 11 pages, charts, tables, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 445).

Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc.
The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper III: A Review of the Definition and Measurement of Poverty, Volume I: Summary Review Paper. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 1976, ix.

The objective of this study was to review the existing literature on a series of issues associated with the definition and measurement of poverty. Historical definitions of poverty, index numbers, adjustments for family size, regional cost-of-living differences, leisure, turnover rates of poor families, social indicators and state administrative definitions of poverty are discussed.

(Vol. II is an annotated Bibliography.)

Walzer, Norman and Singer, Daniel
"Sources of Income Inequality in Urban Low-Income Areas," in *Growth and Change*, Vol. 6, No. 4, October 1975, pp. 37-42.

Paper analyzes socioeconomic factors which affect income distribution in selected low-income areas of large SMSA's. The authors wish to provide more information on the sources of income inequality and so have broken the population of these areas into subgroups of sex and race of family head. Figure 1 shows that income distribution in these low-income areas vary more by sex than by race. In order to determine the sources of inequality such variables as level of economic development, labor force characteristics, occupational variables and migration and discrimination variables are included.

Generally, findings show that income inequality is found to arise from the pattern of income generated by both labor market and nonmarket forces. Inequality was found to coincide with a rise in average income levels and a reduction in the extent of poverty for the groups considered.

Tables providing regression results are given by sex of family heads.

Wetzel, James R. and Martin Ziegler. *Measuring Unemployment in States and Local Areas*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, 7 p., tables. Reprinted from the June 1974 issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, Reprint 2976.

"Whither the Unemployment Rate?" *Morgan Guarenty Survey*, February 1977, pp. 4-6.

IV. Other Types of Relative Poverty

Boisvert, Richard N. The Northeast's Changing Low Income Population: An Explanation and Policy Implications. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1976, iii, 48 p., tables, maps, figures. Bibliography, pp. 36-38.

This is an interesting synthesis of a number of different issues of interest to poverty researchers. The author successfully displays a number of tables and mathematical formulae. Examined and re-interpreted are such long-standing and heavily-debated issues as alternative definitions of poverty, the trickle-down theory, the incidence of poverty, and various miscellaneous variables which affect the poverty level.

Brown, Lawrence L., III. The Measure of Poverty: Technical Paper XVIII: Characteristics of Low-Income Populations Under Alternative Poverty Definitions. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, xiv, 104 p.

This paper explains the current Federal definition of poverty based on a definition developed by Mollie Orshansky at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1967. This index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of head, number of children under 18 and farm-nonfarm residence. The paper also investigates some alternative poverty measures on the statistical description of poor populations. Twelve alternative measures, such as various percentages of the present level, simplifications of the present definition, single-dollar poverty definitions and fifty percent of some median income, were used. Generally as poverty levels increased, the composition of the low-income population approached that of the total population. However, blacks and members of female-headed families were overrepresented in all groups.

Chilman, Catherine S. and Marvin Sussman. "Poverty in the U.S. in the Mid-Sixties." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 26, November 1964, pp. 391-398.

The article presents statistics on poverty in the U.S. in the mid-sixties. Among those classified as poor are children of poverty, persons displaced by changes in technology, farm families, matriarchal families, the elderly poor and the uneducated.

Fiegehen, G.C. and P.S. Lansley. "The Measurement of Poverty: A Note on Household Size and Income Units." Journal of the Statistical Society, Series A, Vol. 139, Part 4, 1976, pp. 508-518.

This paper discusses evidence that estimates of incomes of the poor in the United Kingdom compared to those of the rest of the society are

greatly affected when allowance is made for the number of children and adults that depend on each household's income. Ignoring household size, it appears that the lowest decile of households has an income of only 29 percent of median household income, but allowing for household size and composition, the lowest decile's income is raised to 45 percent of the median. Estimates are also made of the relative incomes of the poor and of the number of persons appearing to have incomes below a given poverty line.

"40 Million Poor in U.S., Report Contends." *Los Angeles Times*, Monday, December 22, 1975, Pt. I, p. 17.

A report just issued by the Church, "Poverty Profile 1975" says that the poverty index is an unfair measure. If equity were to abide, a more accurate measure would reveal that about one person in five is poor: this would be indexed by pegging the poverty threshold at half of the average median income for families, or $6,420.

Francis, David R. "Congress to View Value-Added Tax: Gap Between Rich and Poor Widens in U.S." *The Christian Science Monitor*, March 23, 1972, p. 2.

Gayles, J.N., Jr. "Health Brutality and the Black Life Cycle." *Black Scholar*, Vol. 5, No. 8, May 1974, pp. 2-9.

Haber, Alan. "Poverty Budgets: How Much Is Enough?" *Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts*, Vol. 1, May-June 1966, pp. 5-14.

Kilpatrick, Robert W. "The Income Elasticity of the Poverty Line." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 55, 1973, pp. 327-332.

Kogan, Leonard S. and Shirley Jenkins. *Indicators of Child Health and Welfare: Development of the DIPOV Index*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974, 176 p.

McNeil, Jack. *The Measure of Poverty, Technical Paper XIII, Relative Poverty*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, ix, 12 p.

"Rich-Poor Gap Doubles in 20 Years." *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 20, 1972, Section 1, p. 1.

Stephenson, Stanley, Jr. The Measure of Poverty, Technical Paper XIV, Relative Measure of Poverty. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977, X, 67 p.

Steverle, Eugene and Nelson McClung. The Measure of Poverty, Technical Paper VI, Wealth and the Accounting Period in the Measurement of Means. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977, X, 38 p.

"A Surprising Profile of America's Poor." U.S. News and World Report, No. 81, November 8, 1976, pp. 57-58.

A seven year study of America's poor by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research revealed that education is the most important factor in determining a family's status. Also, family breakdown was cited as a major cause of poverty. Other findings revealed that rural residents and blacks have a greater likelihood of falling into the poverty category than urban dwellers and whites.

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office. Poverty Status of Families Under Alternative Definitions of Income. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 13, 1977, viii, 37 p.

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office. Poverty Status of Families Under Alternative Definitions of Income (revised edition). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June, 1977, xv, 35 p. 7 text tables, 9 appendix tables.

This is a work of signal importance for researchers and policy makers. (The revision was necessitated by a computer's programming error which resulted in an underestimation of poverty families.)

In a section, Official Poverty Definition and Data Base (p. 5) is an explanation of how families are classified poor by welfare ratio, which occurs if the income divided by the poverty level is less than one. "Contrary to popular belief, there is no single poverty line."

Part I: Analysis of Poverty Status
Part II: Appendix--Estimating the Poverty Population

U.S. Congress. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Characteristics of the Low-Income Population and Related Federal Programs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955, 239 p.

The first part of this report contains a series of current estimates of the size and general characteristics of the low income population. The second part presents information relating to various of the low-income group-children, the aged, the disabled, the undereducated. Part 3 contains data on rural and industrial areas characterized by chronic, high unemployment. Tables comparing the characteristics of the low-income population between the years 1948 and 1954 are also included.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economic Research Service.
Impact of job development on poverty in four developing areas, 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1972, 14 pages.

Report considers the extent to which specific new and expanded plants directly benefitted poor persons and their families in four developing areas of Arizona, Appalachia, the Mississippi Delta and the Ozarks. Some findings include: 1) in 1970, about 26% of the jobs in new and expanded plants in these developing areas were held by employees whose households had been poor; 2) about two-thirds of these people escaped poverty in their present jobs; 3) migrants competed directly with residents for new jobs, but not on a large scale; and 4) some employees' households remained poor and it seems that higher salaries and/or multiple wage earners would be needed to remove these people from poverty. The impact of the jobs are presented in more detail in the tables.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Directory of federal statistics for local areas: a guide to sources 1966. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966, 156 pages.

Directory provides a list of source documents, their frequency and the geographic area such as SMSA, county or city they cover for topics and various subtopics including population (age, nativity, and mobility), health and vital statistics, education, construction and housing, employment, income and earnings, prices, banking and finance, commerce and trade, transportation and communication, agriculture, governments, law enforcement, and civil defense.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. Health Resources Administration.
Selected vital and health statistics in poverty and nonpoverty areas of 19 large cities: United States, 1969-71, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, November, 1975. 63 pages. Series p-21 No. 26.

Principal focus of report is on differentials associated with residence in poverty and nonpoverty areas. Basic items tabulated for the report included: total live births and deaths, births by birth weight, legitimacy status, prenatal care, and educational attainment of the mother; infant and fetal deaths; and deaths due to tuberculosis and to violent causes. Tabulations are included for Negroes and in 3 cities for persons of Spanish heritage.

Highlights of findings include: 1) for all but 5 cities, well over half of those residing in poverty areas were nonwhites; 2) regardless of residence Negroes had lower median incomes than whites; 3) regardless of residence, the health conditions of nonwhites is less favorable than for whites; 4) health conditions were less favorable in poverty than nonpoverty areas; 5) birth rates and fertility rates were high in poverty areas; 6) people living in poverty areas experienced far higher crude death rates (50 to 100 percent higher); 7) the proportion of babies of low birth weight (5 lbs 8 oz. or less) was higher in poverty areas for every racial group; 8) infant mortality rates were higher in poverty areas; and 9) deaths from tuberculosis and violence were greater in poverty than nonpoverty areas.

Report includes an explanation of its definition of poverty area, detailed tables and maps of the low-income areas of the cities studied. In the text, explanations of the data are provided with emphasis on the differences between races concerning particular rates.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Assistance Payments Administration.

Characteristics of State public assistance plans: general provisions--eligibility, assistance, administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, 134 pages.

Report provides data on characteristics of State public assistance programs for Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled, and Aid to Families With Dependent Children for the 50 states, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The characteristics described include various provisions for age, citizenship, residence, disabilities, need and the assistance to be provided as well as descriptions of the authorizing state and local agencies. Data on Federal Matching formulas for each area is also given.

(Prototype for similar editions under series: Public Assistance Report No. 50)

VanTil, Sally Bould. Work and the Culture of Poverty: The Labor Force Activity of Poor Men. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1976, 190 p.

Williamson, John B., and Kathryn M. Hyer. "Measurement and Meaning of Poverty." Social Problems, Vol. 22, June 1975, pp. 652-663.

V. Other Citations of Relevant Interest

Advisory Committee on Problems of Census Enumeration. *America's Uncounted People*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Division of Behavioral Sciences, 1971, 215p.

Brown, Lawrence L. The Measure of Poverty: Technical Paper XVIII: Characteristics of Low-Income Populations Under Alternative Poverty Definitions. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, xiv, 104p. (See annotation in section 4.)

Bullard, Jack L., and Robert J. Stith. Community Conditions in Charlotte, 1970: a study of ten cities using urban indicators with a supplement on racial disparity. Charlotte, North Carolina: March, 1974. xi, 222p.

Featured in addition to the text are 11 charts and 72 tables which describe conditions such as education, employment, and personal income (including low income families) in such cities as Atlanta, Richmond, Va., Charlotte, N.C., Mobile, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, La.

"The Census—What's Wrong With It, What Can Be Done: Some 5.7 Million Americans Were Not Counted In 1960, and This Under-Count Had Major Political and Social Significance." *Trans-Action*, May 1968, pp. 49-56.

Champernorvner, D. G. "A comparison of measures of inequality of income distribution." *The Economic Journal*, December 1974, pp. 787-876.

Citro, Connie and the Bureau of the Census
The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper IX, Inventory of Federal Data Bases Related to the Measurement of Poverty: Part A - Non-Census Data Bases; Part B - Data Bases of the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the Department of Commerce. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 1976, x, 229 pages.

Cohen, Wilbur J. "Government Policy and the Poor: Past, Present and Future." *The Journal of Social Issues*, Summer 1970, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 1-9.

Crawford, James F.
"Two models of nonmetropolitan industrial development and of poverty impact in the South; a discussion." In Labor Law Journal, August 1974, pp. 479-482.

The author criticizes the paper named above by Thomas E. Till. Crawford suggests that a stronger case can be made for the SMSA-dominance model that Till rejects. Till, he implies, does not discuss the question of growth centers and their prospects for continuing growth. Till also limits himself to manufacturing employment and excludes government employees. Finally Crawford feels that Till's conclusions are too optimistic for the 1970's with its inflation and end of cheap energy.
See also Till, Thomas E. "Two models of nonmetropolitan industrial development and of poverty impact in the South."

Cutt, James
Program budgeting for welfare: a case study of Canada. New York: Praeger, 1973, 304 pages.

This book establishes an analytical framework to evaluate resource allocation in the public sector and uses this framework to specifically evaluate income support programs. The negative income tax approach, the universal demogrant approach and the children's allowances approach are examined with respect to Canada. Chapter 3 formulates a static macrosimulation model of these Canadian income support schemes using several variables including alternate definitions of poverty cost, efficiency and adequacy of the programs and work incentive.
Graphs, statistical tables and mathematical formulas are included to illustrate the text.

David, Martin. Strategies for Improving Policy Relevant Data on the Poor. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, November 28, 1973, 12 pages. Figures.

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. Statistical Policy Division. Statistical Services of the United States Government 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, 234p.

Part I of this report describes the statistical system of the Federal Government. It describes the procedures followed to achieve coordination within a decentralized statistical system and distinguishes between the various types of statistical agencies. The use of advisory groups, the methods of collection and tabulation, and the presentation of data are also described.

Part II presents brief descriptions of the principal economic and social statistical series collected by Government agencies, including an examination of what agencies are concerned and what kinds of data are collected and made available. Pages 69 to 75 discuss income maintenance and welfare statistics.

Finally, Part III contains a brief statement of the statistical responsibilities of each agency and a list of its principal statistical publications.

Friedman, Rose D. Poverty Definition and Perspective. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, February 1965, v., 49p.

Ginor, Fanny. Inequality and the Poverty Line in Developing Countries: Some Theoretical and Methodological Aspects. Conference paper. Tel Aviv, Israel: Tel Aviv University, David Horowitz Institute for the Research of Developing Countries, n.d., 24 leaves, tables. Paper no. 19.

Golladay, Mary A. The Condition of Education: a statistical report on the condition of education in the United States. For the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. xi, 253p. charts, tables, graphs.

Especially:

High School Dropouts, 14 to 25 Years Old by Language Characteristics, Chart 4.26, p. 98.

Enrollment Status of the High School Class of 1972 by Race or Ethnic Origin, Chart 4.27, p. 99.

Social Welfare Expenditures by All Levels of Government, Chart 6.02, p. 128.

Population 4 Years Old and Over, By Age, Ethnic Origin/Descent, and Language Characteristics: July 1975. Table 1.03, p. 147.

Grob, George. "Influence of the Poverty Line on Federal Programs." In Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section, 1976, Part I, pp. 36-41.

Haber, Alan. "Poverty Budgets: How Much is Enough?" Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Vol. 1, May-June 1966, pp. 5-14.

Hauser, Philip M.
Social Statistics in Use. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975, 385 pages.

This book on the uses of social statistics begins with a description of the historical development of statistics. A brief discussion is offered on various attitudes toward statistics, the debate over privacy and public interest and the differences between social and economic statistics. The rest of the chapters examine broad bodies of statistics including population, health, the family, education, the labor force, social security and welfare, delinquency and crime, consumption, housing and construction, metropolitan transportation, recreation, governments, elections, public opinion polls, and social indicators.

The book provides information on the sources of statistics, that is, what private organizations or government agencies compile data on the topic. The importance of knowing whether data was based on sample surveys or records is discussed as well as the importance of knowing whether statistics are descriptive, evaluative or whether they help analyze alternative choices. The book also discusses the various users of these bodies of statistics. Federal, state and local governments, businesses, labor unions, consumers, students, nonprofit organizations, and minority groups all have uses for social statistics.

On many occasions, the author emphasizes the importance of statistics to the poor and to minorities. He points out how minorities have pushed to get more statistics on themselves. This is important to their welfare since the government uses statistics in determining the level of public assistance, housing policy and health care.

The author uses actual examples in demonstrating the importance and use of statistics. Pages 145 to 151 discuss the New Jersey Graduated Work Incentive experiment, better known as the New Jersey negative income tax experiment. He explains first how the experiment came about. Traditional welfare policies led to unequal treatment of the poor among the states and there was a belief that work incentives were adversely affected. The NIT would esiminate this unequal treatment. The author explains how the cities in the experiment were chosen, what design questions and cost problems had to be solved and how benefit levels were determined. He cautions however from drawing absolute conclusions about the nation as a whole from the findings in this experiment.

Jenkins, Shirley. "Child Welfare as a Class System." In Children and Decent People, Alvin L. Schorr, ed. New York: Basic Books, 1974, pp. 3-23.

Kentucky. Legislative Research Commission. The Cost of Poverty: Information for Action. Frankfort, Kentucky: Legislative Research Commission, Research Report No. 111, January 1974, 108p.

Chapter 1 of this report examines various normative definitions of poverty as well as compares poverty levels in 1970 as computed by the Census Bureau, OEO, the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These definitions are used to measure the extent of poverty in Kentucky. Finally, a comprehensive examination and analysis is made of Kentucky's existing and proposed welfare programs.

Khan, Abdul and Herman Miller. The Measure of Poverty: Technical Paper XVI, Implications of Alternative Measures of Poverty on Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977, x, 34p.

Kihss, Peter. "Study Finds City Incomes Fell Before Recession." *The New York Times*, May 12, 1975, p. 3.

Census data shows that average income for New York City families started to decline before the recession. An 8.3 percent decline from a 1970 peak of $10,955 to $10,039 in 1972 is estimated.

Lamale, Helen H. "Poverty: The Word and the Reality." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 88, July 1965, pp. 822-827.

Lampman, Robert J. The Low Income Population and Economic Growth. 86th Congress, 1st Session, Joint Economic Committee, Study Paper No. 12. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959, 36p.

Letter by National Urban League research director Robert B. Hill on October 19 column, Is Poverty Abolished? by Harry Schwartz; charges column unfairly disparages advances made by Census Bureau in measuring poverty, and misrepresents extent of economic deprivation in America, *New York Times*, November 15, 1976, p. 30, col. 3.

Levine, Robert A. "Evaluation of Office of Economic Opportunity Programs--A Progress Report." In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section*, 1966, pp. 342-351.

Levitan, Sar A. "'What's Happening, Baby?'--Essential Research For the War On Poverty." In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section*, 1966, pp. 352-356.

Masse, Benjamin L. "The Arithmetic of Poverty." *America*, October 25, 1969, Vol. 121, pp. 356-357.

McNeil, Jack, Doug Sater, and Arno Winard. *The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper X, Effect of Using a Poverty Definition Based on Household Income*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, ix, 6p.

"The Measurement of Poverty." 1964 *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Business and Economic Statistics Section*, December 1964, pp. 429-455.

"Measuring Subemployment in Poverty Areas of Large U.S. Cities." *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1973, pp. 10-18.

Meyer, Peter B. "A New Public Assistance Standard for Pennsylvania." A Summary of the Public Assistance Standards Revision Project, CHSD Report No. 8, March 1972. University Park, Penn.: Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development, Insitute for the Study of Human Development, 1972, 25p.

Moon, Marilyn. *The Measurement of Economic Welfare: Its Application to the Aged Poor*. New York: Academic Press, 1977, xiv, 146p.

Section 4, The Distribution of Economic Welfare, pp. 61-81.

Muth, Richard F.
Comparison of alternative methods of projecting the poverty rate. Institute for Defense Analyses, Economic and Political Studies Division, January 1966, vii, 20 pages.

Paper attempts to determine empirically whether recent high unemployment rates for teenagers, the aged, or minorities are due to structural changes in the economy or to general high unemployment rates. Results show that the rise in rates for unskilled compared to skilled labor probably occurs because the unskilled are more sensitive to the high overall rate.

New York State Dept. of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics. Labor Force Statistics on Minorities and Women: Information Useful for Affirmative Action Compliance Programs in New York State. Albany, New York: New York State Dept. of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, August, 1973. 46p. 10 tables.

SMSA and non-SMSA breakdowns; categories as to type of job held, such as clerical, sales, operatives, and laborers.

Oberheu, Howard and Mitsiro Ono. "A Statistical Micro-Data Source on AFDC Recipients." In *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section*, 1976, Part II, pp. 645-649.

Peterkin, Betty. *The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper XII, Food Plans for Poverty Measurement*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, x, 130p.

Pisetzner Klein, Deborah. "Gathering Data on Residents of Poverty Areas." *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1975, Vol. 98, pp. 38-44.

Rai, Kul B., and John C. Blydenburgh. *Political Science Statistics*. Boston: Holbrook Press, 1973. vii, 255p.

Rosenthal, Jack. "Chief of '70 Census Terms It the Best Ever." New York Times, September 16, 1970, Part C, p. 51.

Sherwood, Mark K. The Measure of Poverty: Technical Paper iv, Bureau of Labor Statistics Family Budgets Program. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977, 39p.

This paper discusses and presents data on three hypothetical market baskets of goods and services for each of two urban family types for all sections of the U.S. The three market baskets represent different standards of living: lower, intermediate and higher. The family budgets program also provides: interarea indices of "living costs" based on the budget estimates and adjustment factors to convert the budgets for other family sizes and types. The paper also discusses the limitations of the budgets program particularly as they apply to defining poverty.

Solarz, Andrew K. "Effects of the Earnings Exemption Provision on AFDC Recipients." Welfare in Review, January/February 1971, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 18-20.

"Study of the Measure of Poverty." Social Security Bulletin, September 1976, pp. 34-37.

Taussig, Michael K. Alternative Measures of the Distribution of Economic Welfare. Research Report Series No. 116. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1973, ix, 89p. tables.

Townsend, P. "Politics and the Statistics of Poverty." Political Quarterly [review article] Vol. 43, January 1972, pp. 103-112.

U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office. Income policies in the U.S.: historical review and some issues. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 80p. 1 table, 3 figures.

Figure 3: Percent changes in the WPI, CPI, and Unemployment Rate, 1969-76.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Review of Federal Statistical Programs: hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee. Congress of the U.S., 91st Congress, 1st Session, April 30, May 1, and 15, 1969. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, 208p.

U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. Income Security for Americans: Recommendations of the Public Welfare Study. Report of the Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. December 5, 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1974, 261p. tables.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means.
Statistical information related to Family Assistance Provisions of H.R.1. Furnished by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 24, 1971, 35 pages, tables.

This pamphlet of tables presents estimates for the costs and benefits of the Family Assistance payments provided by H.R.1. Consumer Population Survey data for 1969 was used for the estimates.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (and National Academy of Sciences).

Setting National Priorities: Report of the Panel on Methodology for Statistical Priorities of the Committee on National Statistics, Assembly of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, National Research Council. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, x, 172p. Includes bibliographies.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Public Services Administration and National Center for Social Statistics. Social Services U.S.A. Statistical Tables, Summaries, and Analyses of Services Under Social Security Act Titles XX, IV-B, and IV-C for the 50 States and The District of Columbia, January-March 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977, 87p. (Publication No. (SRS) 77-03300.)

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Census Employment Survey User's Guide, Report 420. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1973, 55p.

This guide was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide technical assistance for the interpretation of the Census Employment Survey (CES). The purpose of the CES was to provide detailed social and economic data on persons residing in 68 low-income areas in the United States. The guide reports on methodology, concepts, subject matter and related data sources of the CES.

U.S. Dept. of Labor. Office of Information. Three Budgets for a Retired Couple, Autumn 1977. From News Series. "Hypothetical budgets for a retired couple at three levels of living and comparative indexes for 44 areas." (For Autumn, 1972, in the issue of News, August 10, 1973.)

Williams, Joyce E. "Social Indicators and Social Policy by Andrew Shonfield and Stella Shaw." Review. Contemporary Sociology, May 1975, pp. 317-318.

Zeisel, Hans.
Say it with figures. New York: Harper & Row, 1968, 248.

Introduction of meaning and use of statistics for the interested layman. Includes chapters on the functions and presentation of percent figures, indices, causal analysis, cross-tabulation and triangulation of proof.

Zentay, Diana D. (of Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., for the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare). *Welfare and Poverty Populations*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, December, 1976. 61p. 20 tables, 6 figures.

From the introduction by George Grob (Project Manager, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare): "The paper. . . compares the poverty population and the population eligible for welfare. The comparison of these populations is useful because it shows how a population considered poor by an objective measure may differ from a population of welfare-eligibles that our political process has deemed worthy of financial assistance."

This is an important culling of facts and figures on poverty groups, including data on those who were eligible for welfare who were nonpoor. An important section, pp. 41-56, which illustrates via several unusual tables, is 'Poverty and Welfare Populations, Using Twelve Alternative Poverty Definitions.'

Zimbalist, Sidney E. "Drawing the Poverty Line." *Social Work*, Vol. 9, July 1964, pp. 19-26.

VI - ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABULAR FACSIMILES

67

Note on the Scope and Arrangement of the Tabular Illustrations

We have tried to represent a diverse but methodical sampling of some various measures of the poverty groups in such tables as "Families Below Low Income Level, By Work Experience and Sex of Head: 1965 and 1971," and "Average Low Income Level for Nonfarm Families and Individuals, By Size of Family and Sex of Head: 1959, 1970, and 1971." Interested researchers will find more sets for other years by looking into either The Economic Report of the President or the Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

This section is divided into three sub-sections:

1) "Poverty Thresholds," as supplied by OEO and other government agencies, starting with the present and working back. The Community Services Administration, Washington, is the current (1977) issuer of the guidelines. Page 63 ff.

2) "Illustrations of Statistics of Poverty," culled from government publications. These are arranged beginning with the present year and working back, and are organized within each year in the following sequence, page 76 ff.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income
B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures
C) Unemployment
D) Minorities
E) War on Poverty; Federal Expenditures
F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

It should be noted that not every year (1977 back to the 1960's) has representative sets for all sections. Furthermore, certain of these categories may contain issues of related significance. Thus, for example, Part C) Unemployment contains statistics on unemployment insurance programs in the 1977 section, whereas the 1970 parallel section has statistical information on the employment status of the poor as well as the unemployment situation. The six major clusters (A, B, C, D, E, and F) are broad concepts rather than rigid parameters.

Two abbreviations have been used in labeling these illustrations: Economic Report 1975 is The Economic Report of the President, 1975; and Statistical Abstract 1976 means Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976 edition.

3) "Sources" of relevant additional statistical material are not reproduced because of copyright reasons, page 164 ff.

TABULAR ILLUSTRATIONS

Published Poverty Threshold Guidelines

Note: These tables were supplied by the Community Services Administration, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone: (202) 254-5670.

Table 2. Published Poverty Threshold Guidelines For Administrative Use By OEO Offices and Grantees July 1964 - November 1969

OEO Instruction No.:	Off. Memo. 1/		72-4 2/		3000-1		3000-1 2/*	
Effective Date:	Dec. 11,'65		Aug. 11,'67		Sept. 20,'68		Sept. 26,'69	
No. persons in Household	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm
1	$1,080	$1,540	$1,100	$1,600	$1,100	$1,600	$1,500	$1,800
2	1,390	1,990	1,400	2,000	1,500	2,100	2,000	2,400
3	1,710	2,440	1,700	2,500	1,800	2,600	2,500	3,000
4	2,190	3,130	2,200	3,200	2,300	3,300	3,000	3,600
5	2,580	3,685	2,600	3,800	2,800	3,900	3,500	4,200
6	2,895	4,135	3,000	4,200	3,100	4,400	4,000	4,800
7	3,245	4,635	3,300	4,700	3,400	4,900	4,500	5,400
8	3,595	5,135	3,700	5,300	3,800	5,400	5,000	6,000
9	3,945	5,635	4,000	5,800	4,100	5,900	5,500	6,600
10	4,295	6,135	4,400	6,300	4,500	6,400	6,000	7,200
11	4,645	6,635	4,700	6,800	4,800	6,900	6,500	7,800
12	4,995	7,135	5,100	7,300	5,200	7,400	7,000	8,400
13	5,345	7,635	5,400	7,800	5,500	7,900	7,500	9,000

14 and over :Add for each person over 13 the increment added to 12 persons to reach the 13-person threshold.

1/ Memorandum; Asst. Director Kershaw to Directors and through them to delegated programs.

2/ A previous order of January 1966 added 25 percent in Alaska to the internal guideline memorandum then used and to all the general instructions subsequently issued. A later order in October 1969 additionally raised Hawaii guidelines by 15 percent. These were also covered in 6004-3, dated May 6, 1970.

* Repeated in Instruction 6004-1a, dated January 30, 1970.

December 27, 1968

OEO Inst. 6004-1
Attachment

OEO Poverty Guidelines for FY 1969

Family Size	Non-Farm	Farm
1	$1,600	$1,100
2	2,100	1,500
3	2,600	1,800
4	3,300	2,300
5	3,900	2,800
6	4,400	3,100
7	4,900	3,400
8	5,400	3,800
9	5,900	4,100
10	6,400	4,500
11	6,900	4,800
12	7,400	5,200
13+	7,900	5,500

GPO 889-142

These guidelines are also to be used in certain other instances where required by OEO as a definition of poverty, e.g. for purposes of MIS data collection and for defining eligibility for allowances and reimbursements to board members. Agencies may wish to use these guidelines for other administrative and statistical purposes as appropriate.

Frank Carlucci
Assistant Director
for Operations

OEO Poverty Guidelines

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$1,800	$1,500
2	2,400	2,000
3	3,000	2,500
4	3,600	3,000
5	4,200	3,500
6	4,800	4,000
7	5,400	4,500
8	6,000	5,000
9	6,600	5,500
10	7,200	6,000
11	7,800	6,500
12	8,400	7,000
13	9,000	7,500

For families with more than 13 members, add $600 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $500 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for All States Except Alaska and Hawaii

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$1,900	$1,600
2	2,500	2,000
3	3,100	2,500
4	3,800	3,200
5	4,400	3,700
6	5,000	4,200
7	5,600	4,700

For families with more than 7 members, add $600 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $500 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,400	$2,000
2	3,150	2,625
3	3,900	3,275
4	4,750	3,975
5	5,500	4,600
6	6,250	5,225
7	7,000	5,850

For families with more than 7 members, add $750 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $625 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for All States Except Alaska and Hawaii

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,000	$1,700
2	2,600	2,100
3	3,300	2,800
4	4,000	3,400
5	4,700	4,000
6	5,300	4,500
7	5,900	5,000

For families with more than 7 members, add $600 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $500 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,500	$2,125
2	3,250	2,775
3	4,150	3,575
4	5,000	4,250
5	5,900	5,000
6	6,650	5,650
7	7,400	6,300

For families with more than 7 members, add $750 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $650 for each additional member in a farm family.

October 16, 1972

ATTACHMENT A
OEO Inst. 6004-1d

OEO Poverty Guidelines for All States Except Alaska and Hawaii

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,100	$1,800
2	2725	2325
3	3450	2950
4	4200	3575
5	4925	4200
6	5550	4725
7	6200	5275

For families with more than 7 members, add $650 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $550 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2625	$2250
2	3425	2925
3	4325	3700
4	5250	4475
5	6175	5275
6	6950	5925
7	7750	6600

For families with more than 7 members, add $800 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $700 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for All States Except Alaska and Hawaii

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,200	$1,870
2	2,900	2,465
3	3,600	3,060
4	4,300	3,655
5	5,000	4,250
6	5,700	4,845
7	6,400	5,440

For families with more than 7 members, add $700 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $600 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO Poverty Guidelines for Alaska

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,750	$2,340
2	3,620	3,080
3	4,500	3,820
4	5,380	4,570
5	6,250	5,310
6	7,120	6,050
7	8,000	6,800

For families with more than 7 members, add $870 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $740 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,330	$1,980
2	3,070	2,610
3	3,810	3,240
4	4,550	3,870
5	5,290	4,500
6	6,030	5,130
7	6,770	5,750

For families with more than 7 members, add $740 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $630 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,910	$2,480
2	3,840	3,260
3	4,760	4,050
4	5,690	4,830
5	6,610	5,620
6	7,540	6,410
7	8,460	7,190

For families with more than 7 members, add $920 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $780 for each additional member in a farm family.

OEO POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,680	$2,280
2	3,530	3,000
3	4,380	3,720
4	5,230	4,450
5	6,080	5,170
6	6,930	5,890
7	7,790	6,620

For families with more than 7 members, add $850 for each additional member in a non farm family and $720 for each additional member in a farm family.

Effective Date:
August 8, 1975

ATTACHMENT
CSA INSTRUCTION 6004-1h

CSA POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,590	$2,200
2	3,410	2,900
3	4,230	3,600
4	5,050	4,300
5	5,870	5,000
6	6,690	5,700

For family units with more than 6 members add $820 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $700 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$3,250	$2,750
2	4,270	3,620
3	5,290	4,490
4	6,310	5,360
5	7,330	6,230
6	8,350	7,100

For family units with more than 6 members add $1,020 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $870 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$2,990	$2,540
2	3,930	3,340
3	4,870	4,140
4	5,810	4,940
5	6,750	5,740
6	7,690	6,540

For family units with more than 6 members add $940 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $800 for each additional member in a farm family.

GPO [illegible]

Effective Date: April 30, 1975

ATTACHMENT A
CSA Inst. 6004-1g

CSA POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,590	$2,200
2	3,410	2,900
3	4,230	3,600
4	5,050	4,300
5	5,870	5,000
6	6,690	5,700

For family units with more than 6 members add $820 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $700 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$3,250	$2,750
2.	4,270	3,620
3	5,290	4,490
4	6,310	5,360
5	7,330	6,230
6	8,350	7,100

For family units with more than 6 members add $1,020 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $870 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,990	$2,540
2	3,930	3,340
3	4,870	4,140
4	5,810	4,940
5	6,750	5,740
6	7,690	6,540

For family units with more than 6 members add $940 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $800 for each additional member in a farm family.

GPO [illegible]

CSA POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 2,800	$ 2,400
2	3,700	3,160
3	4,600	3,920
4	5,500	4,680
5	6,400	5,440
6	7,300	6,200

For family units with more than 6 members, add $900 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $760 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 3,520	$ 3,000
2	4,640	3,950
3	5,760	4,900
4	6,880	5,850
5	8,000	6,800
6	9,120	7,750

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,120 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $950 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA INCOME POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Family Size	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 3,240	$ 2,780
2	4,270	3,650
3	5,300	4,520
4	6,330	5,390
5	7,360	6,260
6	8,390	7,130

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,030 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $870 for each additional member in a farm family.

GPO [illegible]

1977
(Source: Federal Register, as below)

Title 45—Public Welfare

CHAPTER X—COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PART 1060—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Subpart—CSA Income Poverty Guidelines (Revised) CSA Instruction 6004–1j

AGENCY: Community Services Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Community Services Administration is revising its income poverty guidelines. The Economic Opportunity Act requires yearly revisions of the poverty guidelines for use by every agency administering programs under the Act in which the poverty line is used to judge eligibility for participating in programs. These annual revisions assure that the income guidelines reflect the changes in the cost of living.

DATES: This rule is effective May 25, 1977. Comments must be received on or before May 25, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Please address all comments to: Ms. Maryann J. Fair, Community Services Administration, Office of Operations, Policy Development and Review Division, 1200 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, 202-254-5670.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Maryann J. Fair, 202-254-5670

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order that the true level of poverty which is used to determine program eligibility does not change as a result of substantial increases in the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index, CSA by authority of section 625 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, revises, from time to time, its poverty income guidelines in order to keep them abreast of changes in the cost of living for the poor. This amendment to § 1060.2 revises the guidelines previously published in § 1060.2-1–§ 1060.2-2 (CSA Instruction 6004–1i) to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from 1975 to 1976 as set forth in the Economic Report of the President, January 1977. The text defining "Income" and "A Farm Residence" remains unchanged.

(Sec. 602, 78 Stat. 530 (42 U.S.C. 2942))

ROBERT C. CHASE,
Acting Director.

In 45 CFR Chapter X, § 1060.2-1 through § 1060.2-2 are revised to read as follows:

§ 1060.2-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all grants financially assisted under Titles II, III-B and VII of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, if such assistance is administered by the Community Services Administration.

§ 1060.2-2 Policy.

(a) The attached income guidelines are to be used for all those CSA-funded programs, whether administered by a grantee or delegate agency, which use CSA poverty income guidelines as admission standards. These guidelines do not supersede alternative standards of eligibility approved by CSA.

(b) The guidelines are also to be used in certain other instances where required by CSA as a definition of poverty, e.g., for purposes of data collection and for defining eligibility for allowances and reimbursements to board members. Agencies may wish to use these guidelines for other administrative and statistical purposes as appropriate.

(c) The attached guidelines are based upon Table 16, Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-60, No. 103, September 1976, page 33 and the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from 1975 to 1976 as set forth in Table B-47, page 241 of the Economic Report of the President, January 1977, and in the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics *Monthly Labor Review* for February 1977.

(d) The following definitions, from *Current Population Reports*, P-60, No. 91, Bureau of the Census, December 1973 have been adopted by CSA for use with the attached poverty guidelines.

(1) *Income.* Refers to total cash receipts before taxes from all sources. These include money wages and salaries before any deductions, but not including food or rent in lieu of wages. They include receipts from self-employment or from own farm or business after deductions for business or farm expenses. They include regular payments from public assistance, social security, unemployment and workmen's compensation, strike benefits from union funds, veterans benefits, training stipends, alimony, child support and military family allotments or other regular support from an absent family member or someone not living in the household; government employee pensions, private pensions and regular insurance or annuity payments; and income from dividends, interest, rents, royalties, or income from estates and trusts. For eligibility purposes, income does not refer to the following money receipts: any assets drawn down as withdrawals from a bank, sale of property, house or car, tax refunds, gifts, one-time insurance payments or compensation for injury; also to be disregarded is non-cash income; such as the bonus value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms and the imputed value of rent from owner-occupied farm or non-farm housing.

(2) *A Farm Residence.* Is defined as any dwelling on a place of 10 acres or more with $50 or more annual sales of farm products raised there; or any place less than 10 acres having product sales of $250 or more.

CSA Poverty guidelines for all States except Alaska and Hawaii

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$2,970	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	4,170
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	7,770	[illegible]

NOTE.—For family units with more than 6 members, add $960 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $820 for each additional member in a farm family.

CSA Poverty guidelines for Alaska

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	$3,720	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	9,720	[illegible]

NOTE.—For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,200 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,010 for each additional member in a farm family.

Family size	Nonfarm family	Farm family
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,100 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $930 for each additional member in a farm family.

[FR Doc.77-11767 Filed 4-22-77;8:45 am]

Pages 21108, 21109 of:

TABULAR ILLUSTRATIONS

2) Illustrations of Statistics of Poverty

Statistics of 1977

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

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A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

TABLE B-23.—*Number and money income (in 1975 dollars) of families and unrelated individuals by race of head, 1947–75*

Year	Total: Total number (millions)	Total: Median income	Total: Percent with incomes Below $5,000	Total: Percent with incomes Below poverty level	White: Total number (millions)	White: Median income	White: Percent with incomes Below $5,000	White: Percent with incomes Below poverty level	Black and other races: Total number (millions)	Black and other races: Median income	Black and other races: Percent with incomes Below $5,000	Black and other races: Percent with incomes Below poverty level
FAMILIES												
1947	37.2	$7,303	29.3	......	34.1	$7,608	26.0	......	3.1	$3,988	64.3	......
1948	38.6	7,126	30.5	......	35.3	7,480	27.4	......	3.3	3,853	63.1	......
1949	39.3	7,016	31.8	......	......	7,296	28.8	......	......	3,726	66.9	......
1950	39.9	7,422	29.4	......	......	7,782	26.5	......	......	4,178	60.4	......
1951	40.6	7,684	27.0	......	......	7,986	23.9	......	......	4,210	58.3	......
1952	40.8	7,880	25.5	......	......	8,343	22.2	......	......	4,741	53.6	......
1953	41.2	8,536	23.9	......	......	8,851	21.4	......	......	4,962	50.6	......
1954	42.0	8,345	25.3	......	38.2	8,687	22.8	......	3.8	4,838	53.4	......
1955	42.9	8,881	22.9	......	39.0	9,271	20.3	......	3.9	5,113	49.1	......
1956	43.5	9,466	20.9	......	39.5	9,866	18.1	......	4.0	5,211	48.2	......
1957	43.7	9,496	21.2	......	39.7	9,882	18.4	......	4.0	5,284	46.1	......
1958	44.2	9,469	21.3	......	40.2	9,866	18.5	......	4.0	5,054	49.0	......
1959	45.1	10,003	20.1	18.5	40.9	10,420	17.2	15.2	4.2	5,382	47.1	50.4
1960	[1] 45.5	10,214	19.7	18.1	41.1	10,604	17.2	14.9	4.3	5,871	43.4	[illegible]
1961	[1] 46.4	10,318	19.7	18.1	41.9	10,760	17.1	14.8	4.5	5,741	44.5	[illegible]
1962	[1] 47.1	10,587	18.4	17.2	42.4	11,088	15.9	13.9	4.5	5,921	41.8	[illegible]
1963	[1] 47.5	10,984	17.5	15.9	42.7	11,511	14.9	12.8	4.8	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[1] 48.0	11,398	16.6	15.0	43.1	11,900	14.5	12.2	4.8	6,660	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[1] 48.5	11,867	15.6	13.9	43.5	12,370	13.5	11.1	4.8	6,812	[illegible]	[illegible]
1966	[1] 49.2	12,491	13.6	11.8	44.1	12,977	11.8	9.3	5.0	7,780	[illegible]	[illegible]
1967	[1] 50.1	12,788	13.3	11.4	44.8	13,273	11.6	9.0	5.0	8,212	[illegible]	[illegible]
1968	[1] 50.8	13,354	11.8	10.0	45.4	13,826	10.2	8.0	5.1	8,648	[illegible]	[illegible]
1969	[1] 51.6	13,848	11.4	9.7	46.0	14,379	9.9	7.7	5.2	9,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	[1] 52.2	13,676	12.0	10.1	46.5	14,188	10.3	8.0	5.4	9,032	[illegible]	[illegible]
1971	53.3	13,668	11.9	10.0	47.6	14,182	10.3	7.9	5.7	8,923	[illegible]	[illegible]
1972	54.4	14,301	11.2	9.3	48.5	14,858	9.5	7.1	5.9	9,142	[illegible]	[illegible]
1973	55.1	14,56[illegible]	10.8	8.8	48.9	15,254	9.1	6.6	6.1	9,208	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	55.7	14,004	11.5	9.2	49.5	14,577	9.6	7.0	6.3	9,020	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974[2]	55.7	14,082	11.1	8.8	49.4	14,633	9.2	6.8	6.3	9,361	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	56.2	13,719	12.0	9.7	49.9	14,268	10.2	7.7	6.4	9,321	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Below $3,000	Below poverty level			Below $3,000	Below poverty level			Below $3,000	Below poverty level
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
1947	8.2	$2,362	58.2	......	7.2	$2,495	56.1	......	1.0	$1,728	72.[illegible]	......
1948	8.4	2,238	60.0	......	7.3	2,364	58.3	......	1.0	1,7[illegible]	71.[illegible]	......
1949	8.0	2,370	57.2	......	......	2,550	56.1	......	......	1,850	[illegible]	......
1950	9.4	2,336	56.8	......	......	2,482	56.2	......	......	1,628	67.[illegible]	......
1951	9.1	2,475	54.6	......	......	2,606	53.5	......	......	1,695	[illegible]	......
1952	9.7	2,858	51.8	......	......	3,070	48.3	......	......	2,138	[illegible]	......
1953	9.5	2,880	51.9	......	......	2,964	50.4	......	......	2,331	[illegible]	......
1954	9.7	2,447	55.0	......	8.3	2,634	54.0	......	1.4	1,749	[illegible]	......
1955	9.9	2,648	54.4	......	8.5	2,815	52.3	......	1.4	1,880	[illegible]	......
1956	9.8	2,823	52.1	......	8.5	2,998	51.2	......	1.3	2,153	57.[illegible]	......
1957	10.4	2,856	51.6	......	8.9	3,055	49.8	......	1.5	1,941	[illegible]	......
1958	10.9	2,766	52.5	......	9.2	2,964	50.6	......	1.6	2,010	[illegible]	......
1959	10.9	2,875	51.6	46.1	9.3	3,072	49.7	44.1	1.6	1,984	63.4	57.4
1960	[1] 11.1	3,126	49.3	45.2	9.6	3,300	47.2	43.0	1.5	1,940	62.[illegible]	[illegible]
1961	[1] 11.2	3,155	49.0	45.9	9.6	3,382	46.6	43.2	1.6	2,082	63.[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[1] 11.0	3,119	49.3	45.4	9.5	3,337	46.9	42.7	1.5	2,228	63.[illegible]	[illegible]
1963	[1] 11.2	3,165	48.7	44.2	9.7	3,318	47.0	42.0	1.5	2,277	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[1] 12.1	3,441	46.3	42.7	10.4	3,624	44.7	40.7	1.6	2,483	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[1] 12.2	3,672	43.6	39.8	10.5	3,830	42.2	38.1	1.7	2,792	52.[illegible]	[illegible]
1966	[1] 12.5	3,798	42.5	38.3	10.7	3,994	40.6	36.1	1.8	2,511	55.[illegible]	[illegible]
1967	[1] 13.2	3,835	42.2	38.1	11.3	3,982	40.7	36.5	1.8	2,942	51.[illegible]	[illegible]
1968	[1] 13.9	4,310	38.2	34.0	12.0	4,567	36.6	32.2	1.8	3,093	49.0	[illegible]
1969	[1] 14.6	4,303	37.9	34.0	12.5	4,519	36.2	32.1	2.0	3,186	48.3	45.8
1970	[1] 15.5	4,348	37.4	32.9	13.4	4,551	35.7	30.8	1.9	3,100	49.1	48.7
1971	16.3	4,407	36.4	31.6	14.2	4,605	34.5	29.6	2.1	3,000	[illegible]	44.[illegible]
1972	16.8	4,530	34.3	29.0	14.5	4,731	32.6	27.1	2.3	3,514	44.5	[illegible]
1973	18.3	5,007	30.7	25.6	15.8	5,172	29.0	23.7	2.5	3,865	41.4	37.0
1974	18.9	4,845	31.2	25.5	16.3	5,060	29.0	23.2	2.6	3,437	44.[illegible]	[illegible]
1974[2]	18.9	5,025	29.8	24.1	16.3	5,205	27.8	21.8	2.6	3,638	42.6	[illegible]
1975	20.2	4,882	29.7	25.1	17.5	5,099	27.4	22.7	2.7	3,528	44.4	[illegible]

[1] Revised using population controls based on the 1970 Census. Such controls not available by race.

[2] Based on revised methodology procedures.

Note.—The poverty level is based on the poverty index adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. That index reflects different consumption requirements for families based on size and composition, sex and age of family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty threshold is updated every year to reflect changes in the consumer price index. For further details, see "Current Population Reports," Series P-60, No. 103, Bureau of the Census.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Table 1.-- RECENT CHANGES IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Recipients, payments, and money payments per recipient, January 1977 compared with selected earlier months

Program	This month, Jan 1977	Last month, Dec 1976	Last year, Jan 1976	Change from-- Dec 1976	Change from-- Jan 1976
Recipients of money payments:				In percent	
Aid to families with dependent children, total:					
Families	3,584,919	3,571,436	3,572,454	0.4	0.3
Recipients	11,215,463	11,183,561	11,447,329	0.3	-2.0
Children	7,896,041	7,883,916	8,120,738	0.2	-2.8
Unemployed-father segment:					
Families	158,772	150,156	143,287	5.7	10.8
Recipients	699,979	661,547	626,761	5.8	11.7
Children	396,472	376,492	361,293	5.3	9.7
Other than unemployed-father segment:					
Families	3,426,147	3,421,280	3,429,167	0.1	-0.1
Recipients	10,515,484	10,522,014	10,820,568	-0.1	-2.8
Children	7,499,569	7,507,424	7,759,445	-0.1	-3.3
General assistance:					
Cases	698,624	685,498	709,424	1.9	-1.5
Recipients	921,240	904,919	1,002,722	1.8	-8.1
Assistance payments, total (in 000's)	$2,273,174	$2,375,075	$2,248,658	-4.3	1.1
Federally aided payments, total	2,131,535	2,229,064	2,116,457	-4.4	0.7
Aid to families with dependent children	844,787	843,747	822,523	0.1	2.7
Medicaid	1,281,959	1,381,166	1,288,276	-7.2	-0.5
Emergency assistance	4,789	4,150	5,658	15.4	-15.4
General assistance, total	141,639	146,012	132,201	-3.0	7.1
Money payments	104,182	105,458	103,943	-1.2	0.2
Medical vendor payments	37,457	40,554	28,257	-7.6	32.6
Money payments per recipient:				In dollars	
Aid to families with dependent children:					
Average per family	$235.65	$236.25	$230.24	$-0.60	$5.41
Average per recipient	75.32	75.45	71.85	-0.12	3.47
General assistance:					
Average per case	149.13	153.84	146.52	-4.72	2.61
Average per recipient	113.09	116.54	103.66	-3.45	9.43

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Office of Information Systems. National Center for Social Statistics. Public Assistance Statistics, January 1977, p.4.

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Table 2. -- Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, January 1976-January 1977
[includes nonmedical vendor payments]

Year and month	Federally Aided Programs							General assistance (See annotation 5)		
			AFDC							
	Total	Total	Total	Unemployed father segment	Non-UF segment	Medicaid	Emergency assistance (**)	Total	Money Payments	Medical Vendor Payments
				Amount of assistance payments (in 000's)						
1976										
January	$2,248,658	$2,116,457	$822,523	$46,723	$775,800	$1,288,276	$5,658	$132,201	$103,943	$28,257
February	2,127,506	1,991,875	816,858	48,805	768,053	1,169,486	5,531	135,632	103,883	31,749
March	2,387,956	2,242,906	885,829	50,443	835,387	1,351,284	5,792	145,050	106,643	38,407
April	2,297,317	2,162,467	826,045	49,698	776,347	1,330,466	5,956	134,850	103,455	31,394
May	2,194,249	2,061,653	821,721	48,435	773,286	1,235,326	4,606	132,596	102,282	30,314
June	2,214,081	2,081,936	817,357	47,244	770,113	1,260,437	4,141	132,146	97,691	34,455
July	2,274,391	2,142,302	838,830	48,740	790,091	1,299,553	3,918	132,089	101,337	30,752
August	2,276,999	2,145,860	831,902	49,629	782,273	1,310,223	3,735	131,139	100,972	30,167
September	2,318,382	2,180,785	837,093	49,415	787,678	1,339,453	4,239	137,597	100,954	36,643
October	2,248,540	2,117,284	833,639	48,406	785,232	1,280,052	3,593	131,257	98,276	32,981
November	2,269,512	2,133,259	830,361	48,691	781,670	1,298,544	4,354	136,252	102,971	33,281
December	2,375,075	2,229,064	843,747	51,612	792,136	1,381,166	4,150	146,012	105,458	40,554
1977										
January	2,273,174	2,131,535	844,787	54,940	789,846	1,281,959	4,789	141,639	104,182	37,457
				Percentage change from preceding month						
1976										
January	2.2	2.3	0.8	7.9	0.4	3.3	5.4	0.8	4.2	-9.8
February	-5.4	-5.9	-0.7	4.5	-1.0	-9.2	-2.3	2.6	-0.1	12.4
March	12.2	12.6	8.4	3.4	8.8	15.5	4.7	6.9	2.7	21.0
April	-3.8	-3.6	-6.7	-1.5	-7.1	-1.5	2.8	-7.0	-3.0	-18.3
May	-4.5	-4.7	-0.5	-2.5	-0.4	-7.2	-22.7	-1.7	-1.1	-3.4
June	0.9	1.0	-0.5	-2.5	-0.4	2.0	-10.1	-0.3	-4.5	13.7
July	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.1	-5.4	*	3.7	-10.7
August	0.1	0.2	-0.8	1.8	-1.0	0.8	-4.7	-0.7	-0.4	-1.9
September	1.8	1.6	0.6	-0.4	0.7	2.2	13.5	4.9	*	21.5
October	-3.0	-2.9	-0.4	-2.0	-0.3	-4.4	-15.2	-4.6	-2.7	-10.0
November	0.9	0.8	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	1.4	21.2	3.8	4.8	0.9
December	4.7	4.5	1.6	6.0	1.3	6.4	-4.7	7.2	2.4	21.9
1977										
January	-4.3	-4.4	0.1	6.4	-0.3	-7.2	15.4	-3.0	-1.2	-7.6
				Percentage change from same month of preceding year						
1977										
January	1.1	0.7	2.7	17.6	1.8	-0.5	-15.4	7.1	0.2	32.6

* Increase or decrease of less than 0.05 percent

** Families with children receiving emergency assistance in form of money payments and/or medical vendor payments. Such emergency assistance to needy families with children authorized under title IV-A.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Rehabilitation Srevice.National Center for Social Statistics. Public Assistance Statistics. January 1977.

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

TABLE 22.—*Income transfer programs, 1974–76*

Program	Unit	1974 IV	1975 I	1975 II	1975 III	1975 IV	1976 I	1976 II	1976 III	1976 IV
Unemployment:										
Total number of persons	Millions	5.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.8
Unemployment Compensation:										
Beneficiaries: Total	Millions [1]	2.3	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.2	......
Permanent programs	do	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.1	......
FSB and SUA [2]	do	......	.4	.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	......
Benefit payments: Total [3]	Billions of dollars [4]	7.8	17.3	18.0	18.6	17.6	20.5	16.0	13.1	......
Permanent programs	do	7.8	16.2	15.7	14.7	13.2	15.5	12.2	10.9	......
FSB and SUA	do	......	1.1	2.3	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.8	2.2	......
Food Stamp Program:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	15.9	18.6	19.2	18.6	18.5	18.0	18.2	17.3	......
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	......
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:										
Beneficiaries: Total	Millions [5]	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	......
Unemployed fathers	do	.4	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.6	......
Benefit payments [3]	Billions of dollars [4]	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.0	......
Old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance:										
Beneficiaries: Total [6]	Millions [5]	30.7	31.1	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.9
Retired workers and dependents	do	19.0	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.9
Disabled persons and dependents	do	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Benefit payments [7]	Billions of dollars [4]	56.8	60.6	63.0	67.1	68.3	69.4	71.4	75.3	76.8
Medicaid:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.1	......
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	11.9	13.4	14.3	13.7	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.8	......
Medicare:										
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.5	17.3	18.3	18.6	......
Supplemental Security Income:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Benefit payments [3]	Billions of dollars [4]	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2

[1] Weekly average.
[2] Federal supplemental benefits (FSB) and special unemployment assistance (SUA).
[3] Includes State as well as Federal payments.
[4] Annual rate.
[5] Monthly average.
[6] Total also includes survivors.
[7] In current payment status.

Sources: Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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C) Unemployment

TABLE B-31—*Unemployment insurance programs, selected data, 1946–76*

Year or month	All programs: Covered employment [1]	All programs: Insured unemployment (weekly average) [2] [3]	All programs: Total benefits paid (millions of dollars) [2] [4]	State programs: Insured unemployment	State programs: Initial claims	State programs: Exhaustions [5]	State programs: Insured unemployment as percent of covered employment	State programs: Benefits paid: Total (millions of dollars) [4]	State programs: Benefits paid: Average weekly check (dollars) [6]
	Thousands	Thousands		Weekly average; thousands	Weekly average; thousands	Weekly average; thousands			
1946	31,856	2,804	2,878.5	1,295	189	38	4.3	1,094.9	18.50
1947	33,876	1,793	1,785.5	997	187	24	3.1	775.1	17.83
1948	34,646	1,446	1,328.7	980	200	20	3.0	789.9	19.03
1949	33,098	2,474	2,269.8	1,973	340	37	6.2	1,736.0	20.43
1950	34,308	1,605	1,467.6	1,513	236	36	4.6	1,373.1	20.76
1951	36,334	1,000	862.9	969	208	16	2.8	840.4	21.09
1952	37,006	1,069	1,043.5	1,044	215	18	2.9	998.2	22.79
1953	38,072	1,067	1,050.6	990	218	15	2.8	962.2	23.58
1954	36,622	2,051	2,291.8	1,870	304	34	5.2	2,026.9	24.93
1955	40,018	1,399	1,560.2	1,265	226	25	3.5	1,350.3	25.04
1956	42,751	1,323	1,540.6	1,215	227	20	3.2	1,380.7	27.02
1957	43,436	1,571	1,913.0	1,446	270	23	3.6	1,733.9	28.17
1958	44,411	3,269	4,290.6	2,526	369	50	6.4	3,512.7	30.58
1959	45,728	2,099	2,854.3	1,684	277	33	4.4	2,279.0	30.41
1960	46,334	2,071	3,022.8	1,908	331	31	4.8	2,726.7	32.87
1961	46,266	2,994	4,358.1	2,290	350	46	5.6	3,422.7	33.80
1962	47,776	1,946	3,145.1	1,783	302	32	4.4	2,675.4	34.56
1963	48,434	[7] 1,973	3,025.9	[7] 1,806	[7] 298	30	4.3	2,774.7	35.27
1964	49,637	1,753	2,749.2	1,605	268	26	3.8	2,522.1	35.92
1965	51,580	1,450	2,360.4	1,328	232	21	3.0	2,166.0	37.19
1966	54,739	1,129	1,890.9	1,061	203	15	2.3	1,771.3	39.75
1967	56,342	1,270	2,221.5	1,205	226	17	2.5	2,092.3	41.25
1968	57,977	1,187	2,191.0	1,111	201	16	2.2	2,031.6	43.43
1969	59,999	1,177	2,298.6	1,101	200	16	2.1	2,127.9	46.17
1970	59,526	2,070	4,209.3	1,805	296	25	3.4	3,848.5	50.34
1971	59,375	2,608	6,214.9	2,150	295	39	4.1	4,957.0	53.23
1972	66,458	2,192	5,491.1	1,848	261	35	3.5	4,471.0	56.76
1973	69,897	1,793	4,517.3	1,632	246	29	2.7	4,007.6	59.00
1974	72,451	2,558	6,933.9	2,262	363	37	3.5	5,974.9	64.25
1975ᵖ	[8] 71,037	4,943	16,802.4	3,992	478	81	6.0	11,754.7	70.23
1976ᵖ	....	3,822	....	2,968	382	....	4.5	....	....
				*	*		*		
1975: Jan	....	5,213	1,258.6	3,603	543	50	5.5	1,128.2	67.83
Feb	....	5,751	1,312.3	3,832	530	58	5.8	1,164.2	68.73
Mar	....	5,886	1,490.4	4,125	534	86	6.3	1,290.6	69.07
Apr	....	5,647	1,539.7	4,271	508	84	6.4	1,301.2	69.08
May	....	5,202	1,395.2	4,480	534	92	6.7	1,145.1	68.33
June	....	4,892	1,256.7	4,331	494	104	6.5	984.0	69.58
July	....	4,979	1,365.5	4,210	456	106	6.3	1,037.1	71.56
Aug	....	4,576	1,218.4	4,130	473	98	6.2	891.4	71.06
Sept	....	4,238	1,126.5	4,070	463	84	6.1	779.4	71.32
Oct	....	4,037	1,115.8	3,940	445	76	5.9	759.5	72.37
Nov	....	4,120	972.5	3,576	392	73	5.4	677.8	73.11
Dec	....	4,461	1,231.9	3,242	362	73	4.9	893.2	73.64
1976: Jan	....	4,962	1,344.9	2,961	371	76	4.5	1,018.6	74.71
Feb	....	4,721	1,231.9	2,859	343	74	4.3	945.1	75.66
Mar	....	4,368	1,334.4	2,759	350	71	4.2	1,018.2	75.69
Apr	....	3,917	1,150.7	2,717	361	69	4.1	869.6	75.61
May	....	3,564	945.7	2,862	398	66	4.4	698.7	74.79
June	....	3,457	981.7	2,947	397	64	4.5	719.3	74.16
July	....	3,642	960.5	3,086	403	61	4.7	711.5	73.66
Aug	....	3,446	951.5	3,203	417	59	4.9	698.7	73.83
Septᵖ	....	3,236	892.8	3,261	427	56	5.0	640.8	74.19
Octᵖ	....	3,227	821.6	3,328	437	53	5.1	610.5	75.50
Novᵖ	....	3,453	....	3,165	385	....	4.8	....	....
Decᵖ	....	....	....	2,933	356	....	4.5	....	....

* Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

[1] Includes persons under the State, UCFE (Federal employee, effective January 1955), and RRB (Railroad Retirement Board) programs. Beginning October 1958, also includes the UCX program (unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen).

[2] Includes State, UCFE, RR, UCX, UCV (unemployment compensation for veterans, October 1952–January 1960), and SRA (Servicemen's Readjustment Act, September 1944–September 1951) programs. Also includes Federal and State extended benefit programs. Does not include FSB (Federal supplemental benefits) and SUA (special unemployment assistance) programs.

[3] Covered workers who have completed at least 1 week of unemployment.

[4] Annual data are net amounts and monthly data are gross amounts.

[5] Individuals receiving final payments in benefit year.

[6] For total unemployment only.

[7] Programs include Puerto Rican sugarcane workers for initial claims and insured unemployment beginning July 1963.

[8] Latest data available for all programs combined. Workers covered by State programs account for about 92 percent of the total.

Source: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

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C) Unemployment

TABLE B-28.—*Civilian employment and unemployment by sex and age 1947–76*

[Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

Year or month	Employment							Unemployment						
	Total	Males			Females			Total	Males			Females		
		Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over		Total	16-19 years	20 years and over	Total	16-19 years	20 years and over
1947	57,038	40,994	2,218	38,776	16,045	1,691	14,354	2,311	1,692	270	1,422	619	144	475
1948	58,343	41,725	2,345	39,382	16,618	1,683	14,937	2,276	1,559	255	1,305	717	152	564
1949	57,651	40,926	2,124	38,803	16,723	1,588	15,137	3,637	2,572	352	2,219	1,065	223	841
1950	58,918	41,580	2,186	39,394	17,340	1,517	15,824	3,288	2,239	318	1,922	1,049	195	854
1951	59,961	41,780	2,156	39,626	18,182	1,611	16,570	2,055	1,221	191	1,029	834	145	689
1952	60,250	41,684	2,106	39,578	18,570	1,612	16,958	1,883	1,185	205	980	698	140	559
1953[1]	61,179	42,431	2,135	40,296	18,750	1,584	17,164	1,834	1,202	184	1,019	632	123	510
1954	60,109	41,620	1,985	39,634	18,490	1,490	17,000	3,532	2,344	310	2,035	1,188	191	997
1955	62,170	42,621	2,095	40,526	19,550	1,548	18,002	2,852	1,854	274	1,580	998	176	823
1956	63,799	43,380	2,164	41,216	20,422	1,654	18,767	2,750	1,711	269	1,442	1,039	209	832
1957	64,071	43,357	2,117	41,239	20,714	1,663	19,052	2,859	1,841	299	1,541	1,018	197	821
1958	63,036	42,423	2,012	40,411	20,613	1,570	19,043	4,602	3,098	416	2,681	1,504	262	1,242
1959	64,630	43,466	2,198	41,267	21,164	1,640	19,524	3,740	2,420	398	2,022	1,320	256	1,063
1960[1]	65,778	43,904	2,360	41,543	21,874	1,769	20,105	3,852	2,486	426	2,060	1,366	286	1,080
1961	65,746	43,656	2,314	41,342	22,090	1,793	20,296	4,714	2,997	479	2,518	1,717	349	1,368
1962[1]	66,702	44,177	2,362	41,815	22,525	1,833	20,693	3,911	2,423	407	2,016	1,488	313	1,175
1963	67,762	44,657	2,406	42,251	23,105	1,849	21,257	4,070	2,472	500	1,971	1,598	383	1,216
1964	69,305	45,474	2,587	42,886	23,831	1,929	21,903	3,786	2,205	487	1,718	1,581	385	1,195
1965	71,088	46,340	2,918	43,422	24,748	2,118	22,630	3,366	1,914	479	1,435	1,452	395	1,056
1966	72,895	46,919	3,252	43,668	25,976	2,469	23,510	2,875	1,551	432	1,120	1,324	404	921
1967	74,372	47,479	3,186	44,293	26,893	2,497	24,397	2,975	1,508	448	1,060	1,468	391	1,078
1968	75,920	48,114	3,255	44,859	27,807	2,525	25,281	2,817	1,419	427	993	1,397	412	985
1969	77,902	48,818	3,430	45,388	29,084	2,686	26,397	2,832	1,403	441	963	1,429	412	1,018
1970	78,627	48,960	3,407	45,553	29,667	2,734	26,933	4,088	2,235	599	1,636	1,853	506	1,347
1971	79,120	49,245	3,470	45,775	29,875	2,725	27,149	4,993	2,776	691	2,086	2,217	567	1,650
1972[1]	81,702	50,630	3,750	46,880	31,072	2,972	28,100	4,840	2,635	707	1,928	2,205	595	1,610
1973[1]	84,409	51,963	4,017	47,946	32,446	3,219	29,228	4,304	2,240	647	1,594	2,064	579	1,485
1974	85,936	52,519	4,074	48,445	33,417	3,329	30,088	5,076	2,668	749	1,918	2,408	660	1,748
1975	84,783	51,230	3,803	47,427	33,553	3,243	30,310	7,830	4,385	957	3,428	3,445	795	2,649
1976	87,485	52,391	3,904	48,486	35,095	3,365	31,730	7,288	3,968	928	3,041	3,320	773	2,546
1975:														
Jan	84,673	51,399	3,850	47,549	33,274	3,298	29,976	7,280	3,919	924	2,995	3,361	802	2,559
Feb	84,259	51,192	3,806	47,386	33,067	3,232	29,835	7,362	4,070	943	3,127	3,292	755	2,537
Mar	84,243	51,067	3,805	47,262	33,176	3,201	29,975	7,777	4,289	951	3,338	3,488	805	2,683
Apr	84,246	50,960	3,753	47,207	33,286	3,223	30,063	7,964	4,445	972	3,473	3,519	751	2,768
May	84,475	51,138	3,851	47,287	33,337	3,244	30,093	8,314	4,665	955	3,710	3,649	855	2,794
June	84,496	51,024	3,758	47,266	33,472	3,245	30,227	8,099	4,602	1,066	3,536	3,497	769	2,728
July	84,856	51,267	3,799	47,468	33,589	3,209	30,380	8,061	4,613	1,009	3,604	3,448	800	2,648
Aug	85,114	51,365	3,775	47,590	33,749	3,245	30,504	7,921	4,458	988	3,470	3,463	825	2,638
Sept	85,115	51,296	3,820	47,476	33,819	3,272	30,547	8,011	4,615	932	3,683	3,396	799	2,597
Oct	85,087	51,244	3,785	47,459	33,843	3,221	30,622	8,048	4,598	935	3,663	3,450	802	2,648
Nov	85,212	51,324	3,812	47,512	33,888	3,228	30,660	7,813	4,430	892	3,538	3,383	765	2,618
Dec	85,443	51,401	3,794	47,607	34,042	3,275	30,767	7,705	4,256	922	3,334	3,449	821	2,628
1976:														
Jan	86,226	51,789	3,848	47,941	34,437	3,296	31,141	7,247	3,949	946	3,003	3,298	779	2,519
Feb	86,471	51,942	3,863	48,079	34,529	3,301	31,228	7,126	3,858	920	2,938	3,268	775	2,493
Mar	86,845	52,078	3,877	48,201	34,767	3,353	31,414	7,017	3,798	924	2,874	3,219	775	2,444
Apr	87,329	52,397	3,942	48,455	34,932	3,386	31,546	7,047	3,812	990	2,822	3,235	768	2,467
May	87,640	52,490	3,948	48,542	35,150	3,479	31,671	6,911	3,830	937	2,893	3,081	753	2,328
June	87,533	52,332	3,889	48,443	35,201	3,400	31,801	7,171	3,931	882	3,049	3,240	763	2,477
July	87,783	52,507	3,963	48,544	35,276	3,423	31,853	7,406	4,020	889	3,131	3,386	752	2,634
Aug	87,834	52,596	3,958	48,638	35,238	3,355	31,883	7,517	3,968	908	3,060	3,549	870	2,679
Sept	87,794	52,546	3,845	48,701	35,248	3,342	31,906	7,448	4,060	910	3,150	3,388	754	2,634
Oct	87,738	52,576	3,892	48,684	35,162	3,351	31,811	7,564	4,178	950	3,228	3,386	753	2,633
Nov	88,220	52,643	3,870	48,773	35,577	3,369	32,208	7,651	4,244	951	3,293	3,407	767	2,640
Dec	88,441	52,799	3,940	48,859	35,642	3,302	32,340	7,519	4,152	933	3,219	3,367	768	2,599

[1] See footnote 2, Table B-27.

Note.—See Note, Table B-27.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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C) Unemployment

Table B-29.—*Selected unemployment rates, 1948–76*

[Percent [1]; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

Year or month	All workers	By sex and age			By color		By selected groups					Labor force time lost [5]
		Both sexes 16–19 years	Males 20 years and over	Females 20 years and over	White	Black and other	Experienced wage and salary workers	Household heads	Married men [2]	Full-time workers [3]	Blue-collar workers [4]	
1948	3.8	9.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.9	4.3	....	....	....	4.2	....
1949	5.9	13.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	8.9	6.8	....	3.5	5.4	8.0	....
1950	5.3	12.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	9.0	6.0	....	4.6	5.0	7.2	....
1951	3.3	8.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	5.3	3.7	....	1.5	2.6	3.9	....
1952	3.0	8.5	2.4	3.2	2.8	5.4	3.3	....	1.4	2.5	3.6	....
1953	2.9	7.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	4.5	3.2	....	1.7	....	3.4	....
1954	5.5	12.6	4.9	5.5	5.0	9.9	6.2	....	4.0	5.2	7.2	....
1955	4.4	11.0	3.8	4.4	3.9	8.7	4.8	....	2.8	3.8	5.8	4.8
1956	4.1	11.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	8.3	4.4	....	2.6	3.7	5.1	5.1
1957	4.3	11.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	7.9	4.6	....	2.8	4.0	6.2	5.3
1958	6.8	15.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	12.6	7.2	....	5.1	7.2	10.2	8.1
1959	5.5	14.6	4.7	5.2	4.8	10.7	5.7	....	3.6	....	7.6	6.6
1960	5.5	14.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	10.2	5.7	....	3.7	....	7.8	6.7
1961	6.7	16.8	5.7	6.3	6.0	12.4	6.8	....	4.6	6.7	9.2	8.0
1962	5.5	14.7	4.6	5.4	4.9	10.9	5.6	....	3.6	....	7.4	6.7
1963	5.7	17.2	4.5	5.4	5.0	10.8	5.5	3.7	3.4	5.5	7.3	6.4
1964	5.2	16.2	3.9	5.2	4.6	9.6	5.0	3.2	2.8	4.9	6.3	5.8
1965	4.5	14.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	8.1	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.2	5.3	5.0
1966	3.8	12.8	2.5	3.8	3.4	7.3	3.5	2.2	1.9	3.5	4.2	4.2
1967	3.8	12.8	2.3	4.2	3.4	7.4	3.6	2.1	1.8	3.4	4.4	4.2
1968	3.6	12.7	2.2	3.8	3.2	6.7	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	4.1	4.0
1969	3.5	12.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	3.1	3.9	3.9
1970	4.9	15.2	3.5	4.8	4.5	8.2	4.8	2.9	2.6	4.5	6.2	5.3
1971	5.9	16.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	9.9	5.7	3.6	3.2	5.5	7.4	6.4
1972	5.6	16.2	4.0	5.4	5.0	10.0	5.3	3.3	2.8	5.1	6.5	6.0
1973	4.9	14.5	3.2	4.8	4.3	8.9	4.5	2.9	2.3	4.3	5.3	5.2
1974	5.6	16.0	3.8	5.5	5.0	9.9	5.3	3.3	2.7	5.1	6.7	6.1
1975	8.5	19.9	6.7	8.0	7.8	13.9	8.2	5.8	5.1	8.1	11.7	9.1
1976	7.7	19.0	5.9	7.4	7.0	13.1	7.3	5.1	4.2	7.3	9.4	8.3
1975: Jan	7.9	19.5	5.9	7.8	7.3	13.0	7.7	5.2	4.4	7.9	10.8	8.7
Feb	8.0	19.4	6.2	7.8	7.3	13.3	[illegible]	5.3	4.7	7.7	10.7	8.7
Mar	8.5	20.0	6.6	8.2	7.8	13.9	[illegible]	5.7	5.0	8.1	12.0	9.2
Apr	8.6	19.8	6.9	8.4	7.9	14.2	[illegible]	5.9	5.4	8.4	12.4	9.3
May	9.0	20.3	7.3	8.5	8.3	14.3	[illegible]	6.2	5.7	8.7	12.8	9.7
June	8.7	20.8	7.0	8.3	8.1	14.1	[illegible]	6.1	5.5	8.4	12.5	9.1
July	8.7	20.9	7.1	8.0	8.0	13.5	[illegible]	6.0	5.4	8.4	12.4	9.1
Aug	8.5	20.5	6.8	8.0	7.8	14.3	[illegible]	5.8	5.3	8.2	12.0	9.0
Sept	8.6	19.6	7.2	7.8	7.8	14.5	[illegible]	6.0	5.4	8.4	12.0	9.2
Oct	8.6	19.9	7.2	8.0	7.9	14.2	8.4	6.0	5.3	8.4	11.7	9.2
Nov	8.4	19.1	6.9	7.9	7.7	13.8	8.2	5.7	5.0	8.2	11.2	9.1
Dec	8.3	19.8	6.5	7.9	7.6	13.6	[illegible]	5.6	4.8	7.9	10.6	8.8
1976: Jan	7.8	19.4	5.9	7.5	7.1	13.2	7.5	5.2	4.1	7.3	9.4	8.4
Feb	7.6	19.1	5.8	7.4	6.8	13.6	7.3	5.0	4.2	7.1	9.3	8.1
Mar	7.5	19.0	5.6	7.2	6.8	12.6	7.1	5.0	4.1	7.0	9.1	8.1
Apr	7.5	19.3	5.5	7.3	6.8	13.0	7.1	4.8	4.0	7.0	8.8	8.1
May	7.3	18.5	5.6	6.8	6.7	12.3	7.1	4.9	4.1	6.9	9.0	8.1
June	7.6	18.4	5.9	7.2	6.8	13.4	7.2	5.1	4.3	7.2	9.3	7.9
July	7.8	18.2	6.1	7.3	7.1	12.9	7.6	5.3	4.4	7.3	9.7	8.1
Aug	7.9	19.6	5.9	7.8	7.1	13.6	7.5	5.2	4.3	7.5	9.8	8.4
Sept	7.8	18.8	6.1	7.6	7.2	12.8	7.4	5.5	4.5	7.5	9.8	8.4
Oct	7.9	19.0	6.2	7.6	7.2	13.4	7.5	5.4	4.4	7.6	9.8	8.6
Nov	8.0	19.2	6.3	7.6	7.3	13.5	7.6	5.3	4.5	7.6	9.7	8.6
Dec	7.8	19.0	6.2	7.4	7.1	13.4	7.4	5.1	4.3	7.5	9.6	8.4

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[1] Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force in group specified, except as noted.
[2] Married men living with their wives. Data for 1949 and 1951–54 are for April; 1950, for March.
[3] Data for 1949–61 are for May.
[4] Includes craft and kindred workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers. Data for 1948–57 are based on data for January, April, July, and October.
[5] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part-time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Note.—See footnote 2 and Note, Table B–27.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

TABLE 6. FAMILIES BY AGE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL UNDER ALTERNATIVE INCOME DEFINITIONS: FISCAL YEAR 1976

Families in Poverty	Pre-Tax/ Pre-Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Social Insurance Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Money Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-In-Kind Transfer Income a/		Post-Tax/ Post-Total Transfer Income a/	
				I	II	I	II
A. Under 65							
Number in Thousands	11,789	8,994	8,029	6,710	5,463	6,886	5,615
Percent of Under 65	18.6	14.2	12.7	10.6	8.6	10.9	8.9
B. 65 and Over							
Number in Thousands	9,647	3,459	2,686	2,268	977	2,279	982
Percent of 65 and Over	59.9	21.5	16.7	14.1	6.1	14.1	6.1

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-8.

a/ Column I excludes medicare and medicaid benefits received by families participating in those programs; Column II includes medicare and medicaid benefits.

Region. Under most definitions of income, relatively more families are poor in the South and West regions than in the Northeast and North Central regions (Table 7). 10/ For example, based on pre-tax/pre-transfer income, about 31 percent of families in the South are poor, while 23 percent of families in the North Central region are poor.

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TABLE 7. FAMILIES BY REGION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL UNDER ALTERNATIVE INCOME DEFINITIONS: FISCAL YEAR 1976

Families in Poverty	Pre-Tax/ Pre-Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Social Insurance Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Money Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-In-Kind Transfer Income a/ I	II	Post-Tax/ Post-Total Transfer Income a/ I	II
A. South Region							
Number in Thousands	7,873	4,986	4,552	3,928	3,041	3,993	3,092
Percent of South	30.8	19.5	17.8	15.4	11.9	15.6	12.1
B. West Region							
Number in Thousands	3,918	2,339	1,824	1,551	1,200	1,585	1,233
Percent of West	26.2	15.6	12.2	10.4	8.0	10.6	8.2
C. Northeast Region							
Number in Thousands	4,765	2,521	2,072	1,622	1,005	1,662	1,032
Percent of Northeast	26.4	14.0	11.5	9.0	5.6	9.2	5.7
D. North Central Region							
Number in Thousands	4,881	2,607	2,268	1,878	1,194	1,924	1,240
Percent of North Central	23.3	12.5	10.8	9.0	5.7	9.2	5.9

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-9.

a/ Column I excludes medicare and medicaid benefits received by families participating in those programs; Column II includes medicare and medicaid benefits.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Table 22.—*Income transfer programs, 1973–75*

Program	Unit	1973	1974				1975			
		IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Unemployment:										
Total number of persons	Millions	4.0	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.2
Unemployment Compensation:										
Beneficiaries: Total	Millions [1]	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	......
Permanent programs	do	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	......
FSB and SUA [2]	do	......	......	......	......	......	.4	.7	1.2	......
Benefit payments: Total [3]	Billions of dollars [4]	4.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	7.8	17.3	19.0	18.4	......
Permanent programs	do	4.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	7.8	16.2	16.7	14.7	......
FSB and SUA	do	......	......	......	......	......	1.1	2.3	3.7	......
Food Stamp Program:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.2	15.9	18.7	19.2	18.6	18.7
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:										
Beneficiaries: Total	Millions [5]	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	......
Unemployed fathers	do	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	......
Benefit payments [3]	Billions of dollars [4]	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	......
Old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance:										
Beneficiaries: Total [6]	Millions [5]	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.9
Retired workers	do	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.3
Disabled persons and beneficiaries	do	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Benefit payments [7]	**Billions of dollars [4]**	50.8	53.0	56.6	58.7	56.8	60.6	63.0	67.1	68.5
Medicaid:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	......	......
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	10.0	10.4	12.0	11.2	12.0	13.6	14.8	......	......
Medicare:										
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	10.1	11.2	12.2	12.5	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.5	17.2
Supplemental Security Income:										
Beneficiaries	Millions [5]	......	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	......
Benefit payments	Billions of dollars [4]	......	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	......

[1] Weekly average.
[2] Federal supplemental benefits (FSB) and special unemployment assistance (SUA).
[3] Includes State as well as Federal payments.
[4] Annual rate.
[5] Monthly average.
[6] Total also includes survivors and special beneficiaries 72 years and older.
[7] In current payment status.

Sources: Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Department of Labor.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

TABLE 30.—*Federal food programs, selected fiscal years, 1950–75*

Program	Unit	1950	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975[1]
Food distribution program for needy families:							
Number of participants	Millions[2]	0.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	2.4	0.3
Federal cost:							
Total	Millions of dollars	6	59	227	289	189	36
Per participant	Dollars	24	14	39	70	80	120
Food stamp program:							
Number of participants	Millions[3]	....	....	.4	4.3	12.9	17.1
Federal cost:							
Total	Millions of dollars	....	....	35	550	2,728	4,396
Per participant	Dollars	....	....	76	127	212	257
National school lunch program:							
Number of children participating	Millions[3]	8.6	14.1	18.7	23.1	25.0	25.4
Percent of enrolled children:							
Total number of participants	Percent	34.1	35.0	39.2	44.4	48.7	49.1
Participants receiving free lunches or lunches at reduced prices	Percent	3.4	3.5	3.9	9.2	18.1	19.5
Federal cost	Millions of dollars	120	226	403	566	1,377	1,702
Special milk program:							
Federal cost	Millions of dollars	....	80.3	97.2	101.5	61.4	124.1
School breakfast program:							
Number of children participating	Thousands[3]	....	....	....	536	1,550	2,000
Federal cost	Millions of dollars	....	....	....	10.9	70.1	85.0
Special preschool food service program:							
Number of children participating	Thousands[3]	....	....	....	93.4	346.4	440.0
Federal cost	Millions of dollars	....	....	....	6.3	30.0	47.2
Special summer food service program:							
Number of children participating	Thousands[3]	....	....	....	461.9	1,415.2	1,810.0
Federal cost	Millions of dollars	....	....	....	6.5	36.1	53.6

[1] Preliminary estimate.

[2] Monthly average.

[3] Daily average.

Note.—Federal cost excludes administrative expenses.

Source: Department of Agriculture.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

TABLE 29.—*AFDC families, recipients, and cash payments, selected years, 1950–75*

Year	AFDC recipients (thousands)	AFDC families[1]		AFDC cash payments		
		Number (thousands)	Percent of all female-headed families with children	Annual total (millions of current dollars)	Monthly average per recipient[2]	
					Current dollars	December 1974 dollars[3]
1950	2,233	651	51.3	547	21	44
1955	2,192	602	32.2	612	24	46
1960	3,073	803	38.3	994	28	49
1965	4,396	996	40.2	1,644	33	54
1970	9,659	2,394	81.8	4,857	50	65
1971	10,653	2,783	82.7	6,230	52	66
1972	11,065	3,005	83.5	7,020	54	66
1973	10,815	3,068	80.8	7,292	57	64
1974	11,006	3,219	78.9	7,991	66	66
1975	11,300	3,395	77.1	....	71	68

[1] Excludes families with unemployed fathers. The number of AFDC families is for December of each year except 1975 which is for September. The percents are based on the number of female-headed families in March of each year except for 1955, which refers to April.

[2] Data are for December of each year except 1975 which are for September.

[3] Deflated by the consumer price index.

Note.—AFDC refers to the "aid to families with dependent children" program.

Sources: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

TABLE 28.—*Aspects of selected Federal income security programs*

Program	Basis of eligibility	Source of funds	Form of aid	Fiscal 1975	
				Expenditures [1] (billions of dollars)	Beneficiaries (monthly average; millions)
OASDI	Age, disability, or death of parent or spouse Individual earnings	Federal payroll taxes on employers and employees	Cash	62.6	30.9
Supplemental security income (SSI)	Age or disability Income	Federal revenues	Cash	5.5	4.0
AFDC [2]	Certain families with children [2] Income	Federal-State-local revenues	Cash and services	8.6	11.1
Food stamp	Income	Federal revenues	Vouchers	4.4	17.1
Unemployment compensation	Unemployment	State and Federal payroll tax on employers	Cash	13.0	16.0
Medicare	Age or disability	Federal payroll tax on employers and employers	Subsidized health insurance	14.1	[3]24.7
Medicaid	Persons eligible for AFDC, or SSI and medically indigent	Federal-State-local revenues	Subsidized health services	13.0	8.3

[1] Expenditures by Federal and State and local governments; excludes administrative expenses.

[2] Families with children deprived of support because of death, absence from home, or incapacity of parent, or in some States, in certain circumstances, unemployment of father (AFDC-UF).

[3] Estimated number of enrollees.

Source: Council of Economic Advisers (based on program information).

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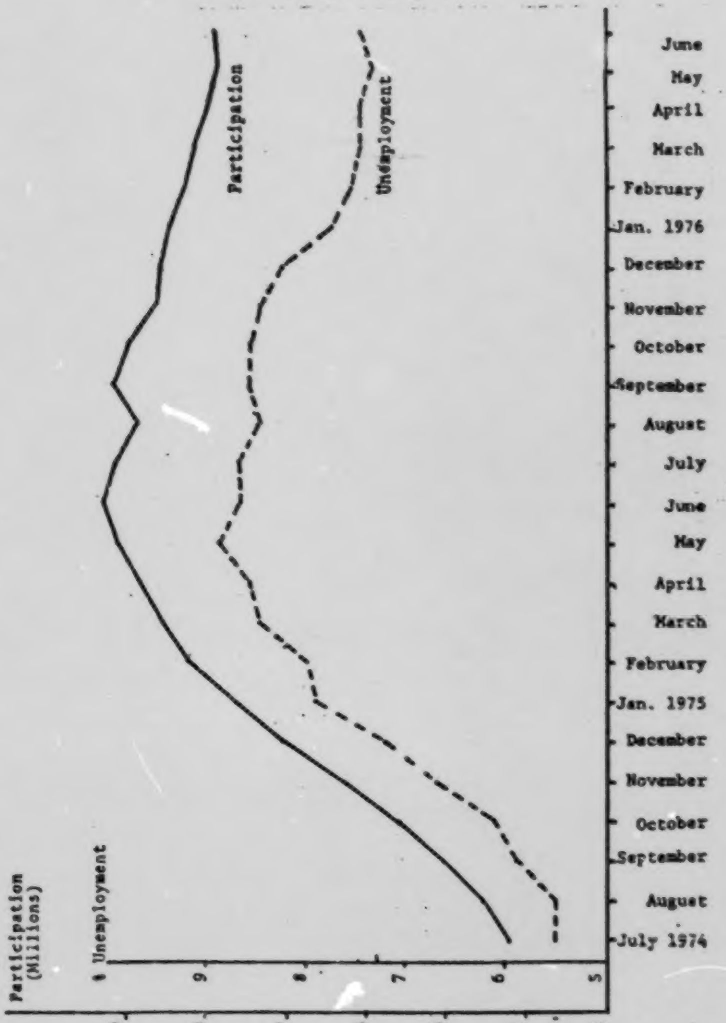
C) Unemployment

FIGURE 2.—Percent unemployment and food stamp participation in the United States: July 1974 to April 1975 [1]



[1] All figures are seasonally adjusted. Food stamp participation does include Puerto Rico.

U.S. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and
Human Needs.
Food Stamp Profile
Part 1
August 1976
U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington:1976

D) Minorities

TABLE 5. FAMILIES BY RACE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL UNDER ALTERNATIVE INCOME DEFINITIONS: FISCAL YEAR 1976

Families in Poverty	Pre-Tax/ Pre-Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Social Insurance Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-Money Transfer Income	Pre-Tax/ Post-In-Kind Transfer Income a/ I	Pre-Tax/ Post-In-Kind Transfer Income a/ II	Post-Tax Post-Total Transfer Income a/ I	Post-Tax Post-Total Transfer Income a/ II
A. White							
Number in Thousands	17,330	9,305	8,006	6,053	4,948	7,013	5,091
Percent of White	24.7	13.3	11.4	9.8	7.1	10.0	7.3
B. Nonwhite							
Number in Thousands	4,106	3,148	2,709	2,126	1,492	2,152	1,506
Percent of Nonwhite	43.8	33.6	28.9	22.7	15.9	23.0	16.1

SOURCE: Appendix Table A-7.

a/ Column I excludes medicare and medicaid benefits received by families participating in those programs; Column II includes medicare and medicaid benefits.

Age of Family Head. The current transfer system benefits families headed by an aged person (65 or over) more than families headed by a younger person. About 16 million families (20 percent of all families) have a head who is 65 or over; more than one out of every two of these families is in poverty before taxes and transfers (Table 6). For the rest of the families, the incidence of pre-tax/pre-transfer poverty is less than 19 percent. After taxes and transfers (including in-kind), however, the poverty count of the aged is substantially reduced; only about 6 percent would be counted among the poor. Social insurance, which is dominated by social security, lifts about 64 percent of the aged poor over the poverty line. As expected, the impact of social insurance on those under 65 is modest by comparison: 24 percent are moved out of poverty by the receipt of social insurance. The

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E) War on Poverty; Federal Expenditures

No. 688. FEDERAL OUTLAYS BENEFITING PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL: 1964 to 1974

[In billions of dollars. For fiscal years ending June 30. Represents estimated direct benefits, i.e., cash payments and in-kind transfers, as well as nonincome benefits such as education, manpower training, and employment placement. Excludes benefits to families or individuals who receive cash transfers (e.g. Social Security) which raise their total money income above poverty level. Also excludes benefits to those families and individuals whose full-year cash income is above poverty level, even if they were without income (and therefore eligible for public assistance or food stamps) during part of that year. For explanation of poverty level, see text, p. 392]

ITEM	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total	7.9	10.3	14.6	17.8	21.8	25.1	25.2	27.0
Human investment [1]	.4	1.8	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.8
Maintenance [2]	7.5	8.4	11.4	14.2	17.4	20.0	20.2	22.3
Non-open-ended programs [3]	.8	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Open-ended programs [4]	7.1	8.1	10.9	13.4	16.3	18.6	18.6	20.5
By program area:								
Cash payments	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.7	10.4	[5] 11.2	[5] 11.1	12.0
Social security and railroad retirement	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.2	[6] 5.9	[6] 5.8	6.0	6.3
Public assistance payments	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.8	[5] 3.5	[5] 3.2	3.8
Veterans pensions and compensation	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Unemployment benefits	.3	.2	.2	.3	.6	.7	.5	.6
Other cash payments	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3
In-kind transfers (food and housing)	.3	.3	.4	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.2
Food stamps	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.3	.8	1.0	1.2	1.6
Child nutrition (incl. commodities for schools)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.2	.3	.5	.5	.6
Other food programs	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
Housing subsidy payments	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.7	.8
Health	.7	.8	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2
Medicaid	.4	.5	1.1	1.7	2.1	[5] 2.7	[5] 2.7	3.2
Medicare	–	–	1.4	1.7	1.7	[6] 1.7	[6] 1.5	1.8
Veterans medical care	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Other health (excl. veterans care)	.1	.2	.3	.5	.6	.8	.9	.9
Education	.1	.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Early childhood education	–	.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Elementary and secondary education [7]	.1	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Higher education	(Z)	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3
Vocational and adult education	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Manpower	.2	.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0
Skill training	.1	.5	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	[8] .9
Work support	–	.3	.6	.5	.6	.8	.8	[8] .3
CETA-State/local programs [8]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[8] .6
Labor market services	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Other	.2	.5	.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Community action (incl. related programs and model cities)	–	.2	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8
Miscellaneous human investment	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Social services, child care, and other misc. maintenance	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
By funding agency:								
Health, Education, and Welfare	5.9	7.2	10.3	12.7	15.0	17.3	17.4	19.2
Agriculture	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.4
Labor	.4	.5	.6	.7	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.8
Veterans Administration	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Housing and Urban Development	.1	.1	.2	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0
Office of Economic Opportunity	–	.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	.7	.7
Economic Opportunity Act programs [9]	–	.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.6
All others	.3	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6

– Represents zero. Z Less than $0.05 billion. [1] Programs that actively promote the development of work skills, education, and community and economic development. [2] Programs that provide income support and certain non-cash support and services. [3] Programs for which no more than a fixed amount (determined by appropriations action in response to the budget request) may be spent in a given year, no matter how many persons or groups apply for program benefits. [4] "Relatively uncontrollable" programs under which program benefits must be provided to all legally eligible persons applying for the benefits, no matter how much this costs. [5] These figures show an apparent decrease from 1972 to 1973 because the public assistance-Medicaid payment for the first month of 1973 was advanced to the States during the last month of 1972. However, aggregate benefits actually received by assistance recipients did not decrease from 1972 to 1973. [6] Year-to-year increases in total benefits for these programs were more than offset by decreases in the proportion of program beneficiaries estimated to be in poverty, causing estimated program benefit outlays for the poor to show a year-to-year decline. [7] Includes Indian education programs. [8] CETA = Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. A number of programs included in the "Skill training" and "Work support" lines in 1973 and prior years were replaced by State- and locally-operated manpower programs in 1974. (Related programs which continued to be administered on the national level are included in the "Skill training" and "Work support" lines for 1974.) [9] Programs initiated under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Outlays for these programs appear in the Office of Economic Opportunity, Labor, HEW, and "All others" lines.

Source: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, unpublished data.

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F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

No. 686. Appalachia—Resident Population, Employment, and Unemployment, by States: 1970, 1974, and 1975

[In thousands except as indicated. "Appalachia" refers to a region delineated in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 containing 397 counties in 13 States]

Area	Population: April 1, 1970 [1]	Population: July 1, 1975, est.	Population: Percent change, 1970-75	Population: Percent urban, 1970	Population: Black and other, 1970	Population: Percent Black and other, 1970	Employed persons, [2] 1974	Unemployed persons, 1974	Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970	Percent of labor force unemployed: 1974
United States	203,304	213,121	4.8	73.5	25,137	12.4	85,936	5,076	4.9	5.6
Appalachian States	76,090	78,312	2.9	68.3	11,835	15.6	31,452	1,747	4.6	5.3
Appalachian region	18,217	19,027	4.4	48.4	1,222	7.3	7,341	422	5.4	5.4
Appalachian portion of—										
Alabama	2,137	2,243	4.9	59.1	437	20.4	845	51	6.2	5.7
Georgia	814	956	17.5	27.1	66	8.1	399	22	3.8	4.3
Kentucky	877	952	8.6	21.3	20	2.3	325	18	7.5	5.4
Maryland	209	214	2.1	41.1	5	2.3	84	5	6.2	5.3
Mississippi	419	447	6.7	34.1	123	29.4	179	9	5.1	4.7
New York	1,057	1,079	2.1	48.1	17	1.6	430	25	5.1	5.5
North Carolina	1,039	1,119	7.7	32.6	100	9.6	450	23	4.5	4.7
Ohio	1,130	1,184	4.8	39.7	27	2.4	433	28	6.5	5.6
Pennsylvania	5,931	5,933	(Z)	62.6	223	3.8	2,306	137	5.3	5.6
South Carolina	656	726	10.6	50.0	113	17.2	309	14	3.7	4.5
Tennessee	1,735	1,870	7.8	48.5	106	6.1	740	42	5.2	5.4
Virginia	470	501	6.5	19.9	15	3.2	165	10	[3] 5.4	5.3
West Virginia [4]	1,744	1,803	3.4	39.0	70	4.0	627	39	6.1	5.9
Non-Appalachian portions	57,873	59,286	2.4	74.5	10,516	18.2	24,111	1,325	4.4	5.2

Z Less than 0.05 percent. [1] Revised 1970 census data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-25, No. 615, and in current State estimates by county (series P-25 and P-26). [2] Civilian employment only. [3] Estimated. [4] Entire State lies within the Appalachian region.

Source: Except as noted, Appalachian Regional Commission. Based on population data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, and labor force data from the U.S. Dept. of Labor and individual State reporting agencies.

No. 687. Appalachia—Family and Personal Income, by States: 1965 to 1974

[Personal income differs from money income in that personal income consists of both money and nonmoney sources of income, such as wages and salaries, wages in kind, net rental value of owner-occupied homes, food stamps, etc. Money income includes several items not reflected in the personal income series, such as regular contributions for support from persons outside the household, income from roomers and boarders, etc. See sources for additional explanation of the two measures. For definition of median, see p. xii]

Area	Family money income [1]: Number of families, 1970 (1,000)	Family money income [1]: Median 1969	Family money income [1]: Median as percent of U.S.	Per capita money income [1]: 1969: Total	Per capita money income [1]: 1969: As percent of U.S.	Per capita money income [1]: 1972: Total	Per capita money income [1]: 1972: As percent of U.S.	Personal income [2]: Per capita: 1965	Personal income [2]: Per capita: 1974	Personal income [2]: Per capita as percent of U.S.: 1965	Personal income [2]: Per capita as percent of U.S.: 1974
United States	51,169	$9,586	100.0	$3,119	100.0	$3,781	100.0	$2,785	$5,449	100	100
Appalachian States	19,232	9,296	96.0	3,000	96.2	3,659	96.8	2,664	5,278	96	97
Appalachian region	4,729	7,941	82.8	2,505	80.3	3,096	81.9	2,174	4,498	78	83
Appalachian portion of—											
Alabama	556	7,544	78.7	2,430	77.9	[illegible]	81.8	2,092	4,372	75	80
Georgia	218	7,777	81.1	2,419	77.6	[illegible]	80.9	1,944	4,128	70	76
Kentucky	225	5,055	52.7	1,732	55.5	2,201	58.2	1,378	3,372	49	62
Maryland	55	8,212	85.7	2,599	83.3	3,206	84.8	2,255	4,650	81	86
Mississippi	106	5,808	60.6	1,861	59.7	2,417	[illegible]	1,474	3,528	53	65
New York	259	9,310	97.1	2,845	91.2	3,340	[illegible]	2,503	4,822	90	88
North Carolina	279	7,466	77.9	2,437	78.1	3,136	82.9	[illegible]	4,504	73	83
Ohio	289	8,191	85.4	2,443	78.3	2,948	78.0	2,128	4,248	76	78
Pennsylvania	1,527	8,821	92.3	2,790	89.5	3,385	89.5	2,498	5,004	90	92
South Carolina	172	8,229	85.8	2,571	82.4	3,227	85.4	2,172	4,584	78	84
Tennessee	465	7,058	73.7	2,340	75.0	2,927	77.4	1,959	4,234	70	78
Virginia	124	6,538	68.2	2,050	65.7	2,624	69.4	1,545	3,794	55	70
West Virginia [3]	454	7,414	77.3	2,333	74.8	2,962	78.3	2,109	4,373	76	80
Non-Appalachian portions	14,503	9,703	101.2	3,156	101.2	3,838	101.5	2,823	5,528	101	101

[1] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, series P-60, Nos. 546-385. [2] Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data. [3] Entire State lies within the Appalachian region.

Source: Appalachian Regional Commission, unpublished data tabulations from tapes.

Statistics of 1975

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Average low income levels for nonfarm families and individuals, by size of family and sex of head: 1959, 1970, and 1974 -- p. 101

Persons below low income level, by family status, and race and sex of head: 1959 to 1974 -- p. 101

Money income--Percent distribution of families, by income level, by race of head: 1950 to 1974 -- p. 102

Money income--Percent distribution of families and individuals, by income level and race, in constant (1974) dollars: 1950 to 1974 -- p. 102

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Average payment per recipient for AFDC, November 1975 -- p. 103

Social welfare expenditures under selected public programs: 1960 to 1974 -- p. 104

Social welfare expenditures under public programs: 1950 to 1974 -- p. 105

Public assistance--Payments and recipients: 1950 to 1973 -- p. 106

Federal outlays benefiting low income persons: 1964 to 1974 -- p. 107

C) Unemployment

Civilian unemployment rates by age and sex, under alternative definitions, 1969-74 -- p. 108

Changes in GNP, real GNP, GNP price deflator, and the unemployment rate -- p. 109

Unemployment rates in the United States and seven other developed countries, selected periods, 1969-74 -- p. 110

Work experience of family heads below the low-income level, by sex, 1959 and 1972 -- p. 111

Work experience of family heads by poverty status in 1974 and sex of head (families as of March 1975) -- p. 112

D) Minorities

Unemployment rates by race, Spanish heritage, and sex, March 1970 -- p. 113

Race, Spanish origin, and family status of persons by poverty status in 1974 (persons as of March 1975) -- p. 114

Statistics of 1975 (cont.)

Poverty status of persons in 1974 by race, family status, and sex of head (Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1975)	-- p. 115
Persons below the poverty level by family status, sex of head, race, and Spanish origin: 1966, 1969, 1971 and 1973 to 1975	-- pp.116 - 117

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 651. Average Low Income Levels for Nonfarm Families and Individuals, by Size of Family and Sex of Head: 1959, 1970, and 1974

[In dollars. Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. For explanation of low income level, see text, p. 378]

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	1959			1970			1974		
	Total nonfarm	Male head [1]	Female head [1]	Total nonfarm	Male head [1]	Female head [1]	Total nonfarm	Male head [1]	Female head [1]
1 person (unrelated individual)	1,487	1,529	1,428	1,954	2,044	1,898	2,495	2,610	2,413
Under 65 years	1,508	1,569	1,451	2,010	2,092	1,935	2,562	2,658	2,458
65 years and over	1,397	1,409	1,391	1,861	1,879	1,855	2,364	2,367	2,357
2 persons	1,894	1,904	1,843	2,525	2,534	2,471	3,211	3,220	3,167
Head under 65 years	1,952	1,964	1,883	2,604	2,619	2,522	3,312	3,329	3,230
Head 65 years and over	1,761	1,762	1,752	2,348	2,349	2,336	2,962	2,964	2,966
3 persons	2,324	2,335	2,235	3,099	3,113	3,003	3,936	3,957	3,822
4 persons	2,973	2,974	2,957	3,968	3,970	3,948	5,038	5,040	5,014
5 persons	3,506	3,507	3,483	4,680	4,684	4,639	5,950	5,957	5,882
6 persons	3,944	3,944	3,941	5,260	5,263	5,220	6,699	6,706	6,642
7 or more persons	4,849	4,856	4,763	6,468	6,486	6,317	8,253	8,278	8,079

[1] For unrelated individuals, sex of the individual.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, Nos. 81 and 98, and P-23, No. 28.

No. 652. Persons Below Low Income Level, by Family Status, and Race and Sex of Head: 1959 to 1974

[Persons as of March of following year. For explanation of low income level, see text, p. 378. Beginning 1969, based on 1970 Census of Population controls; therefore data not strictly comparable with earlier years]

FAMILY STATUS, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD	NUMBER BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL (millions)						PERCENT BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL					
	1959	1965	1969	1970	1973	1974	1959	1965	1969	1970	1973	1974
All persons	39.5	33.2	24.1	25.4	23.0	24.3	22.4	17.3	12.1	12.6	11.1	11.6
In families	34.6	28.4	19.2	20.3	18.3	19.4	20.8	15.8	10.4	10.9	9.7	10.2
Head	8.3	6.7	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.1	18.5	13.9	9.7	10.1	8.8	9.2
Related children under 18 yr.	17.2	14.4	9.5	10.2	9.5	10.2	26.9	20.7	13.8	14.9	14.2	15.5
Other family members	9.0	7.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	15.9	11.8	7.2	7.4	5.9	6.0
Unrelated individuals	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	46.1	39.8	34.0	32.9	25.6	25.5
White	28.5	22.5	16.7	17.5	15.1	16.3	18.1	13.3	9.5	9.9	8.4	8.9
In families	24.4	18.5	12.6	13.3	11.4	12.5	16.5	11.7	7.8	8.1	6.9	7.5
Head	6.2	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.5	18.2	11.1	7.7	8.0	6.6	7.0
Related children under 18 yr.	11.4	8.6	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.2	20.6	14.4	9.7	10.5	9.7	11.2
Other family members	6.9	5.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.9	13.3	9.2	5.8	5.9	4.5	4.7
Unrelated individuals	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	44.1	38.1	32.1	30.8	23.7	23.2
Negro and other races	11.0	10.7	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	56.2	47.1	31.0	32.0	29.6	29.5
In families	10.1	9.9	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	56.0	46.8	29.6	30.7	28.8	28.4
Head	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	50.4	30.7	26.9	28.1	26.2	26.0
Related children under 18 yr.	5.8	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	66.7	57.3	37.7	39.6	36.3	38.4
Other family members	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	42.8	35.3	19.4	19.5	17.4	16.7
Unrelated individuals	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	57.4	50.7	45.8	46.7	37.8	40.0
Negro	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.5	(NA)	(NA)	32.2	33.5	31.4	31.4
In families	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.5	(NA)	(NA)	30.9	32.2	30.8	30.3
Head	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	27.9	29.5	28.1	27.8
Related children under 18 yr.	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	39.6	41.5	40.6	40.7
Other family members	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	(NA)	(NA)	20.0	20.5	18.7	17.6
Unrelated individuals	(NA)	(NA)	.9	.9	.9	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	46.7	48.3	37.9	41.0
In families with male head [1]	29.1	22.1	13.7	14.3	11.6	12.5	18.7	13.2	8.0	8.2	6.6	7.1
In families	27.5	20.8	12.3	12.9	10.1	10.9	18.2	12.8	7.4	7.7	6.0	6.5
Head	6.4	4.8	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.8	15.8	11.1	6.9	7.2	5.5	5.7
Related children under 18 yr.	13.1	9.8	6.3	5.5	4.3	4.8	22.4	15.7	8.6	9.2	7.6	8.7
Other family members	8.1	6.2	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.3	15.3	10.9	6.4	6.5	5.1	5.2
Unrelated individuals	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	36.8	28.9	26.2	24.0	19.8	20.4
In families with female head [1]	10.4	11.1	10.4	11.2	11.4	11.8	50.2	46.0	38.4	38.2	34.9	34.4
In families	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.6	49.4	46.0	38.2	38.1	37.5	36.8
Head	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	42.6	38.4	32.7	32.5	32.2	32.5
Related children under 18 yr.	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.4	72.2	64.2	54.4	53.0	52.1	51.5
Other family members	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	.8	.8	24.0	24.8	17.5	17.9	16.0	14.9
Unrelated individuals	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	52.1	48.2	38.7	38.4	29.7	29.3

NA Not available. [1] For persons in families, sex of family head; for unrelated individuals, sex of individual.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 98, and earlier issues.

Statistical Abstract 1975

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 631. Money Income—Percent Distribution of Families, by Income Level, by Race of Head: 1950 to 1974

[Families as of March of following year. Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Based on sample; see text, p. 1. Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (in March 1975, about 1,064,000) but excludes all other Armed Forces. Includes small number of families with no money income. Excludes inmates of institutions. For definition of family, see text, p. 3. For definition of median, see p. xii. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 2-6]

RACE OF HEAD AND YEAR	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME LEVEL											MEDIAN	
	Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000-$4,999	$5,000-$5,999	$6,000-$6,999	$7,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over	Income	Index (1950=100)
ALL FAMILIES													
1950	11.5	13.2	17.8	20.7	13.6	9.0	5.2	5.8	3.3			3,319	100
1955	7.7	9.9	11.0	14.6	15.4	12.7	9.3	12.9	4.8	1.4		4,421	133
1960	5.0	8.0	8.7	9.8	10.5	12.9	10.8	20.0	10.6	3.7		5,620	169
1965	2.9	6.0	7.2	7.7	7.9	9.3	9.5	24.2	17.7	7.6		6,957	210
1970	1.6	3.0	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.0	19.9	26.8	22.8		9,867	297
1971	1.5	2.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	18.5	26.9	19.5	5.8	10,285	310
1972	1.3	2.2	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	16.8	26.1	23.0	7.3	11,116	335
1973	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	14.9	25.5	26.2	9.3	12,051	363
1974	1.0	1.3	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	13.8	26.3	28.3	11.5	12,836	387
WHITE													
1950	10.0	12.2	17.3	21.3	14.4	9.6	5.5	6.1	3.5			3,445	100
1955	6.6	8.7	10.4	14.3	16.0	13.4	9.9	13.9	5.3	1.5		4,605	134
1960	4.1	6.9	8.1	9.4	10.5	13.3	11.2	21.3	11.2	4.1		5,835	169
1965	2.5	5.2	6.3	6.9	7.6	9.3	9.8	25.5	18.8	8.3		7,251	210
1970	1.4	2.4	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.8	20.1	27.9	23.7		10,236	297
1971	1.3	2.1	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	18.6	28.0	20.6	5.8	10,672	310
1972	1.1	1.7	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.0	16.7	27.0	24.2	8.0	11,549	335
1973	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.5	14.6	26.3	27.6	10.0	12,595	366
1974	1.1	1.0	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	13.5	25.1	29.7	12.4	13,356	388
NEGRO AND OTHER													
1950	28.1	25.3	23.5	13.5	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.3			1,869	100
1955	19.0	20.7	17.6	17.2	11.1	5.8	4.5	3.1	0.6	(Z)		2,549	136
1960	13.4	18.3	14.8	14.0	10.4	8.7	6.7	8.7	4.3	0.8		3,233	173
1965	7.1	13.6	14.6	14.8	10.8	9.5	6.8	13.7	7.6	1.4		3,994	214
1970	3.4	7.7	9.0	8.6	8.2	9.0	7.4	18.3	17.3	10.9		6,516	349
1971	2.9	6.6	9.9	8.7	8.9	8.1	7.1	17.8	17.9	10.3	1.7	6,714	359
1972	2.7	6.3	8.7	9.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	17.1	18.1	13.2	2.4	7,106	380
1973	2.3	5.3	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.8	16.9	19.1	14.4	3.5	7,596	406
1974	2.3	6.4	7.0	8.2	7.6	6.3	6.7	16.2	19.0	17.9	4.5	8,265	442

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

No. 632. Money Income—Percent Distribution of Families and Individuals, by Income Level and Race, in Constant (1974) Dollars: 1950 to 1974

[Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. See headnote, table 631. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 17-30, for data based on 1967 dollars]

ITEM AND INCOME LEVEL	WHITE							NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973	1974	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973	1974
FAMILIES														
Under $3,000	13.3	12.1	9.6	7.2	5.1	4.1	4.3	39.8	33.5	28.9	19.7	14.5	13.8	13.5
$3,000-$4,999	14.5	10.7	9.5	8.2	6.7	6.6	6.8	23.4	19.6	17.7	13.9	14.0	15.1	16.0
$5,000-$6,999	19.8	14.5	11.6	9.3	8.1	7.7	8.4	19.4	19.0	16.3	17.3	13.6	13.2	15.1
$7,000-$9,999	24.3	23.3	21.0	17.2	13.9	12.9	13.5	9.7	16.6	16.9	17.6	17.6	16.5	16.1
$10,000-$11,999	28.1	14.2	15.4	12.7	11.0	9.8	10.5	3.7	6.5	8.1	8.5	9.3	9.2	8.3
$12,000-$14,999		10.3	12.2	15.6	15.7	14.8	14.6		3.1	5.6	7.9	11.0	10.8	10.7
$15,000-$24,999		10.7	16.0	22.8	29.1	31.1	29.7		1.7	6.0	9.1	16.2	17.1	17.9
$25,000 and over		2.2	4.1	6.7	10.3	13.1	12.4		0.1	0.6	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.4
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
Under $1,500	39.0	34.5	28.8	21.7	15.3	11.1	9.2	49.3	47.0	44.7	30.6	26.3	20.2	16.6
$1,500-$2,999	18.2	20.5	20.7	23.3	23.7	21.4	22.6	20.6	22.6	19.8	24.6	25.7	24.2	21.4
$3,000-$4,999	17.3	16.2	15.2	15.8	17.4	20.3	20.3	17.8	16.7	13.8	16.8	17.1	16.9	15.6
$5,000-$6,999	14.4	13.7	13.2	11.6	12.0	13.4	13.7	7.9	7.6	8.4	10.9	11.0	11.4	13.1
$7,000-$9,999	8.1	9.6	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.6	14.2	3.4	3.5	6.0	11.4	11.2	13.3	12.4
$10,000-$14,999	3.1	4.0	6.5	9.7	11.6	12.6	12.5	1.1	0.6	2.1	4.9	7.5	9.8	7.6
$15,000 and over		1.4	1.9	4.3	6.4	7.6	6.4		0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	4.1	3.2

Source of tables 631 and 632: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 101.

Statistical Abstract 1975

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Table 3. Average Payment Per Recipient for AFDC, November 1975

State	Average Payment Per Recipient	State	Average Payment Per Recipient
Total	$ 70.95		
Alabama	29.64	Montana	53.55
Alaska	103.31	Nebraska	65.87
Arizona	40.66	Nevada	53.57
Arkansas	39.16	New Hampshire	75.31
California	86.41	New Jersey	82.02
Colorado	69.45	New Mexico	43.14
Connecticut	82.96	New York	104.77
Delaware	62.77	North Carolina	54.85
District of Columbia	73.41	North Dakota	82.68
Florida	39.92	Ohio	65.32
Georgia	32.86	Oklahoma	59.35
Guam	48.64	Oregon	84.09
Hawaii	103.84	Pennsylvania	85.38
Idaho	81.67	Puerto Rico	9.62
Illinois	78.87	Rhode Island	76.44
Indiana	54.61	South Carolina	28.64
Iowa	86.48	South Dakota	67.09
Kansas	79.19	Tennessee	34.39
Kentucky	56.85	Texas	32.66
Louisiana	35.58	Utah	80.14
Maine	52.71	Vermont	80.79
Maryland	58.81	Virgin Islands	37.51
Massachusetts	91.56	Virginia	63.93
Michigan	88.89	Washington	84.99
Minnesota	90.67	West Virginia	50.85
Mississippi	14.39	Wisconsin	97.06
Missouri	45.08	Wyoming	61.67

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin (May 1976), Table M-34, p. 56.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
Welfare and Poverty Populations, by Diana Zentay
Washington, D.C.: Mathematica Policy Research,
Inc., December 1976

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

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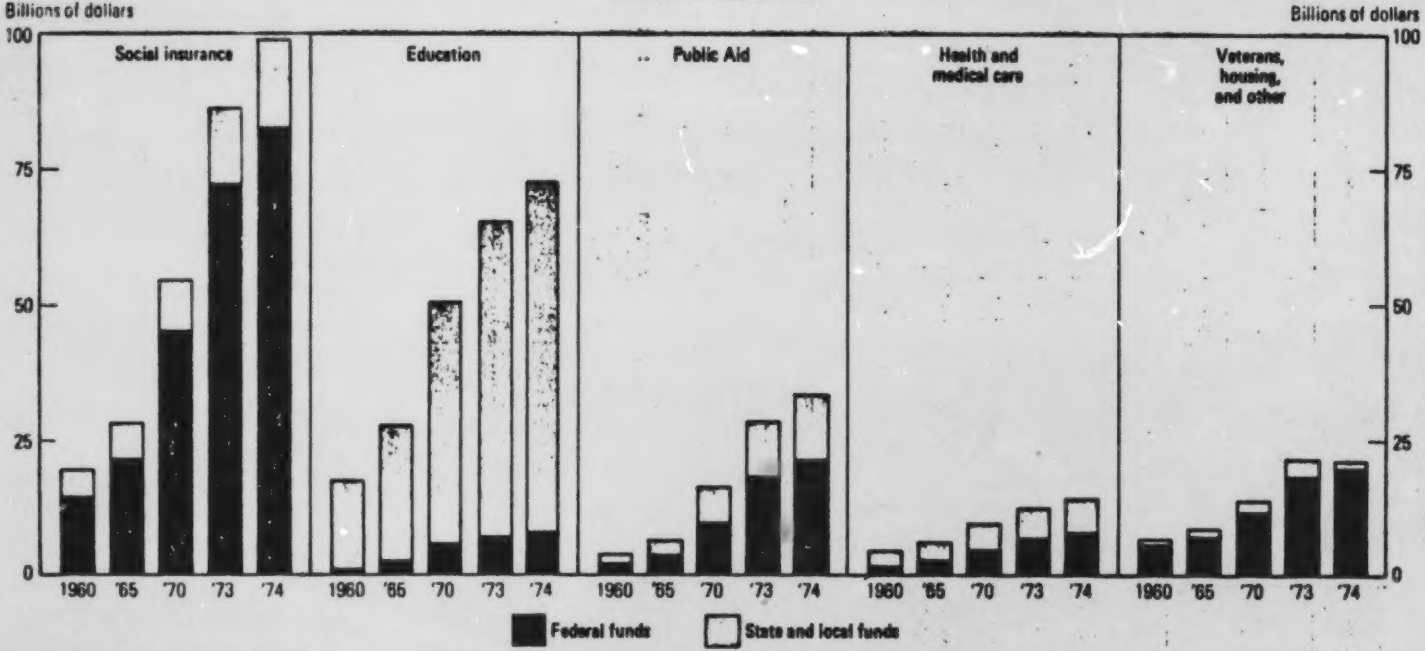
Fig. 10-1 SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER SELECTED PUBLIC PROGRAMS: 1960 to 1974

(Fiscal year data. See table 446)



Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from U.S. Social Security Administration.

Social Insurance and Welfare Services

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

No. 446. Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs: 1950 to 1974

[In millions of dollars, except percent. For Federal Government, most States, and some localities, years ending June 30. Represents expenditures under public law and from trust accounts. Includes administrative expenditures and capital outlay; also includes some expenditures and payments outside U.S. See table 450 for program detail. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 1-47, for related but not comparable data]

YEAR AND SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total social welfare [1]	Social insurance [1]	Public aid	Health and medical programs	Veterans programs	Education	Housing	Other social welfare	All health and medical care [2]	TOTAL SOCIAL WELFARE AS— Percent of gross national product	Percent of total government outlays [1]
TOTAL											
1950	23,508	4,947	2,496	2,064	6,866	6,674	15	448	3,065	8.9	37.6
1955	32,640	9,835	3,003	3,103	4,834	11,157	89	619	4,421	8.6	32.7
1960	52,293	19,307	4,101	4,464	5,479	17,626	177	1,139	6,395	10.6	38.0
1965	77,175	28,123	6,283	6,246	6,031	28,108	318	2,066	9,535	11.8	42.4
1968	113,840	42,740	11,092	8,459	7,247	40,590	428	3,285	20,039	13.8	43.2
1969	127,149	48,772	13,439	9,006	7,934	43,673	532	3,792	22,986	14.1	44.7
1970	145,962	54,691	16,488	9,753	9,018	50,905	701	4,406	25,237	15.3	47.8
1971	171,983	66,360	21,262	10,916	10,396	56,950	1,047	5,043	28,608	17.0	51.8
1972	192,350	74,799	26,077	12,423	11,456	60,580	1,332	5,684	33,025	17.5	53.4
1973	214,179	86,118	28,697	12,640	12,952	65,258	2,180	6,335	35,819	17.5	55.2
1974 (prel.)	242,386	98,502	33,628	14,054	13,923	72,763	2,582	6,934	41,318	18.0	55.8
FEDERAL											
1950	10,541	2,103	1,108	604	6,386	157	15	174	1,362	4.0	26.2
1955	14,623	6,385	1,504	1,150	4,772	485	75	252	1,948	3.9	22.3
1960	24,957	14,307	2,117	1,737	5,367	868	144	417	2,918	5.0	28.1
1965	37,712	21,807	3,594	2,781	6,011	2,470	236	812	4,625	5.8	32.6
1968	60,314	35,390	6,455	4,233	7,214	5,000	325	1,697	13,069	7.3	35.1
1969	68,355	40,847	7,829	4,543	7,883	4,922	426	1,905	15,229	7.6	37.5
1970	77,334	45,245	9,649	4,775	8,952	5,873	582	2,259	16,600	8.1	40.1
1971	92,570	53,908	12,991	5,148	10,331	6,580	872	2,746	18,786	9.1	44.9
1972	106,310	61,246	16,290	6,322	11,405	6,709	1,183	3,155	22,082	9.7	47.4
1973	122,534	72,232	18,067	6,698	12,908	7,389	1,750	3,494	24,280	10.0	50.4
1974 (prel.)	139,580	82,508	21,237	8,005	13,878	8,046	2,132	3,774	28,343	10.3	52.1
STATE AND LOCAL											
1950	12,967	2,844	1,388	1,460	480	6,518	(X)	274	1,704	4.9	60.1
1955	18,017	3,450	1,499	1,953	62	10,672	15	367	2,473	4.7	55.3
1960	27,337	4,999	1,984	2,727	112	16,758	33	723	3,477	5.5	56.3
1965	39,464	6,316	2,690	3,466	20	25,638	80	1,254	4,911	6.0	61.7
1968	53,526	7,350	4,636	4,226	33	35,590	103	1,588	6,970	6.5	60.0
1969	58,794	7,925	5,610	4,464	51	38,750	107	1,888	7,707	6.5	59.8
1970	68,628	9,446	6,839	4,978	67	45,032	120	2,147	8,637	7.2	62.4
1971	79,412	12,466	8,272	5,768	65	50,371	175	2,296	9,837	7.8	64.0
1972	86,040	13,553	9,787	6,101	51	53,871	149	2,528	10,943	7.8	64.3
1973	91,645	13,885	10,630	5,942	48	57,868	430	2,841	11,540	7.5	64.0
1974 (prel.)	102,806	15,994	12,391	6,049	45	64,717	450	3,160	12,968	7.6	62.6
PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE											
1950	100.0	21.0	10.6	8.8	29.2	28.4	0.1	1.9	13.0	(X)	(X)
1955	100.0	30.1	9.2	9.5	14.8	34.2	0.3	1.9	13.5	(X)	(X)
1960	100.0	36.9	7.8	8.5	10.5	33.7	0.3	2.2	12.2	(X)	(X)
1965	100.0	36.4	8.1	8.1	7.8	36.4	0.4	2.7	12.4	(X)	(X)
1970	100.0	37.5	11.3	6.7	6.2	34.9	0.5	3.0	17.2	(X)	(X)
1974	100.0	40.6	13.9	5.8	5.7	30.0	1.1	2.9	17.0	(X)	(X)
PERCENT FEDERAL OF TOTAL											
1950	44.8	42.5	44.2	29.2	93.0	2.3	100.0	38.9	44.4	(X)	(X)
1955	44.8	64.9	50.1	37.1	98.7	4.3	83.7	40.7	44.1	(X)	(X)
1960	47.7	74.1	51.6	38.9	98.0	4.9	81.2	36.6	45.6	(X)	(X)
1965	48.9	77.5	57.2	44.5	99.7	8.8	74.9	39.3	48.5	(X)	(X)
1970	53.0	82.7	58.5	49.0	99.3	11.5	82.9	51.3	65.8	(X)	(X)
1974	57.6	83.8	63.2	57.0	99.7	11.1	82.6	54.4	68.6	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable. [1] Although total welfare and insurance expenditures include workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance payments made through private insurance carriers and self-insurers, such private payments have been omitted in computing percentages relating to all government expenditures.

[2] Combines "Health and medical programs" with medical services provided in connection with social insurance, public aid, veterans, and other social welfare programs.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, January 1975.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

No. 486. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—PAYMENTS AND RECIPIENTS: 1950 TO 1973

[Payments for year in millions of dollars; recipients in thousands. OASDHI: Old-age survivors, disability, and health insurance; beginning October 1950, includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and beginning 1960, Guam. Number of recipients and average monthly payments exclude vendor payments for medical care (i.e., payments made directly to suppliers of medical care) and cases receiving only such payments. Total payments for year include vendor payments for medical care. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 346-367]

PROGRAM	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Payments for year, total	2,456	2,748	3,785	5,476	11,547	14,467	16,354	20,005	21,358	[1] 20,667
Federal	1,084	1,356	1,956	2,959	6,003	7,494	8,415	10,278	11,007	10,217
State	1,118	1,054	1,376	1,865	4,260	[2] 6,973	[2] 7,940	9,727	10,351	10,443
Local	256	336	451	652	1,285	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Old age assistance	1,485	1,606	1,922	2,046	1,850	1,866	1,923	1,894	1,749	(3)
Aid to dependent children	556	633	1,055	1,809	3,565	4,857	5,653	7,020	7,292	7,991
Aid to the blind	53	71	94	90	94	97	100	105	108	(3)
Aid to permanently, totally disabled	8	156	287	561	827	976	1,085	1,393	1,566	(3)
Medical assistance [4]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4,360	5,507	6,217	8,708	9,807	11,476
Medical assistance for the aged [5]	(X)	(X)	6	568	59	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Intermediate care facilities [6]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	223	416	537	(X)	(X)	(X)
Emergency assistance [6]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	11	17	24	48	40	55
General assistance	353	282	422	382	556	731	817	838	801	1,131
Percent of total payments:										
Old age assistance	60.5	58.4	50.8	37.4	16.0	12.9	11.8	9.5	8.2	(X)
Aid to dependent children	22.6	23.0	27.9	33.0	30.9	33.6	34.6	35.1	34.1	38.7
Medical assistance [4]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	37.8	38.1	38.0	43.5	45.9	55.5
Recipients of money payments:										
Old age assistance	2,786	2,538	2,305	2,087	2,074	2,082	2,024	1,933	1,820	(3)
Aid to dependent children:										
Families	651	602	803	1,054	1,875	2,552	2,918	3,123	3,156	3,312
Recipients [8]	2,233	2,192	3,073	4,396	7,313	9,659	10,653	11,069	10,814	11,006
Children	1,661	1,661	2,370	3,136	5,413	7,033	7,707	7,986	7,813	7,885
Aid to the blind	97	104	107	85	81	81	80	80	78	(3)
Aid to permanently, totally disabled	69	241	369	557	803	935	1,068	1,169	1,275	(3)
General assistance (cases)	413	314	431	310	426	547	566	541	480	555
Recipient rates (as of June):										
Per 1,000 population 65 years and over:[9]										
Old age assistance	225	172	139	115	104	104	102	96	89	(3)
OASDHI beneficiaries only	170	401	638	752	847	855	860	856	867	(3)
Both old age assistance and OASDHI	21	34	41	52	61	63	62	61	56	(X)
Children under 18 years of age receiving aid under:										
Aid to families with dependent children	34	30	35	45	66	87	105	112	113	116
Child insurance beneficiaries under OASDHI	14	21	27	37	43	46	49	51	54	(NA)
Average monthly money payment, current dollars:										
Old age assistance	43	50	59	63	74	78	78	80	78	(3)
Aid to dependent children:										
Per family	71	85	108	137	176	190	191	192	195	218
Per recipient [8]	21	23	28	33	45	50	52	54	57	66
Aid to the blind	46	56	67	81	99	104	106	113	112	(3)
Aid to permanently, totally disabled	44	49	56	67	90	98	102	106	110	(3)
General assistance (per case)	47	55	72	69	102	112	112	115	122	140
Average monthly money payment, Dec. 1974 dollars:[7]										
Old age assistance	89	97	103	103	102	102	98	96	85	(3)
Aid to dependent children:										
Per family	147	164	188	223	242	248	241	234	219	218
Per recipient [8]	44	44	49	54	62	65	66	66	64	66
Aid to the blind	95	106	117	132	136	136	134	133	126	(3)
Aid to the permanently, totally disabled	91	95	97	109	124	128	129	129	128	(3)
General assistance (per case)	96	106	125	112	140	146	141	140	137	140

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1] Total includes $7 million in assistance payments for old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled for Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. [2] Local included with State. [3] Program no longer covered under public assistance; for details see, headnote, table 490. [4] Program initiated January 1966. [5] Program initiated November 1960. [6] Program initiated in 1968. [7] As of December. [8] Includes the children and 1 or both parents, or 1 caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. [9] Beginning 1970, rates as of February each year.

Source: U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service, *Public Assistance Statistics*, monthly, and unpublished data.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

No. 664. FEDERAL OUTLAYS BENEFITING LOW INCOME PERSONS: 1964 TO 1974

[In billions of dollars. For fiscal years ending June 30. Represents estimated direct benefits, through Federal expenditures and direct loan programs, to persons with incomes below poverty (low income) level. For explanation of low income level, see text, p. 378]

ITEM	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total	7.9	10.3	14.6	17.8	21.8	25.1	25.2	27.0
Human investment [1]	.4	1.8	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.8
Maintenance [2]	7.5	8.4	11.4	14.2	17.4	20.0	20.2	22.3
Non-open-ended programs [3]	.8	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Open-ended programs [4]	7.1	8.1	10.9	13.4	16.3	18.6	18.6	20.5
By program area:								
Cash payments	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.7	10.4	[5] 11.2	[5] 11.1	12.0
Social security and railroad retirement	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.2	[6] 5.9	[6] 5.8	6.0	6.3
Public assistance payments	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.8	[5] 3.6	[5] 3.2	3.8
Veterans pensions and compensation	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Unemployment benefits	.3	.2	.2	.3	.6	.7	.5	.6
Other cash payments	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
In-kind transfers (food and housing)	.3	.3	.4	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.2
Food stamps	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.3	.8	1.0	1.2	1.6
Child nutrition (incl. commodities for schools)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.2	.3	.5	.5	.6
Other food programs	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
Housing subsidy payments	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.7	.8
Health	.7	.8	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2
Medicaid	.4	.5	1.1	1.7	2.1	[5] 2.7	[5] 2.7	3.2
Medicare	–	–	1.4	1.7	1.7	[6] 1.7	[6] 1.5	1.8
Veterans medical care	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Other health (excl. veterans care)	.1	.2	.3	.5	.6	.8	.9	.9
Education	.1	.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Early childhood education	–	.1	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4
Elementary and secondary education [7]	.1	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Higher education	(Z)	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3
Vocational and adult education	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Manpower	.2	.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0
Skill training	.1	.5	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	[8] .9
Work support	–	.3	.6	.5	.6	.8	.8	[8] .3
CETA-State/local programs [8]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[8] .6
Labor market services	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Other	.2	.5	.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Community action (incl. related programs and model cities)	–	.2	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8
Miscellaneous human investment	(Z)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Social services, child care, and other misc. maintenance	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
By funding agency:								
Health, Education, and Welfare	5.9	7.2	10.3	12.7	15.0	17.3	17.4	19.2
Agriculture	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.4
Labor	.4	.5	.6	.7	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.8
Veterans Administration	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Housing and Urban Development	.1	.1	.2	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0
Office of Economic Opportunity	–	.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	.7	.7
(Economic Opportunity Act programs [9]	–	.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.6
All others	.3	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6

– Represents zero. Z Less than $0.05 billion. [1] Programs that actively promote the development of work skills, education, and community and economic development. [2] Programs that provide income support and certain non-cash support and services. [3] Programs for which no more than a fixed amount (determined by appropriations action in response to the budget request) may be spent in a given year, no matter how many persons or groups apply for program benefits. [4] "Relatively uncontrollable" programs under which program benefits must be provided to all legally eligible persons applying for the benefits, no matter how much this costs. [5] These figures show an apparent decrease from 1972 to 1973 because the public assistance-Medicaid payment for the first month of 1973 was advanced to the States during the last month of 1972. However, aggregate benefits actually received by assistance recipients did not decrease from 1972 to 1973. [6] Year-to-year increases in total benefits for these programs were more than offset by decreases in the proportion of program beneficiaries estimated to be in poverty, causing estimated program benefit outlays for the poor to show a year-to-year decline. [7] Includes Indian education programs. [8] CETA = Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. A number of programs included in the "Skill training" and "Work support" lines in 1973 and prior years were replaced by State- and locally-operated manpower programs in 1974. (Related programs which continued to be administered on the national level are included in the "Skill training" and "Work support" lines for 1974.) [9] Programs initiated under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Outlays for these programs appear in the Office of Economic Opportunity, Labor, HEW, and "All others" lines.

Source: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, unpublished data.

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TABLE 29.—*Civilian unemployment rates by age and sex, under alternative definitions, 1969-74*

[Percent]

Sex, age, and year	Unemployment rate			
	All unemployed [1]	Job losers and job leavers [2]	Job losers [3]	Unemployed plus discouraged workers [4]
Men 20 years and over:				
1969	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.4
1970	3.5	2.7	2.3	3.8
1971	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.7
1972	4.0	3.0	2.5	4.3
1973	3.2	2.4	1.9	3.5
1974	3.8	3.0	2.5	4.1
Women 20 years and over:				
1969	3.7	1.9	1.3	4.9
1970	4.8	2.7	2.0	6.0
1971	5.7	3.3	2.5	7.2
1972	5.4	3.1	2.2	6.9
1973	4.8	2.6	1.7	6.0
1974	5.5	3.2	2.2	6.6
Both sexes 16 to 19 years:				
1969	12.2	3.6	2.0	13.4
1970	15.3	5.0	3.2	16.6
1971	16.9	5.3	3.6	18.4
1972	16.2	5.3	3.5	17.6
1973	14.5	4.7	2.8	15.8
1974	16.0	5.7	3.6	17.2

[1] Percent of civilian labor force.

[2] Percent of civilian labor force excluding new entrants and reentrants.

[3] Percent of civilian labor force excluding new entrants, reentrants, and job leavers.

[4] Percent of civilian labor force plus discouraged workers. Discouraged workers are defined here as those not in the labor force because they believe they cannot find a job.

Sources: Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics) and Council of Economic Advisers.

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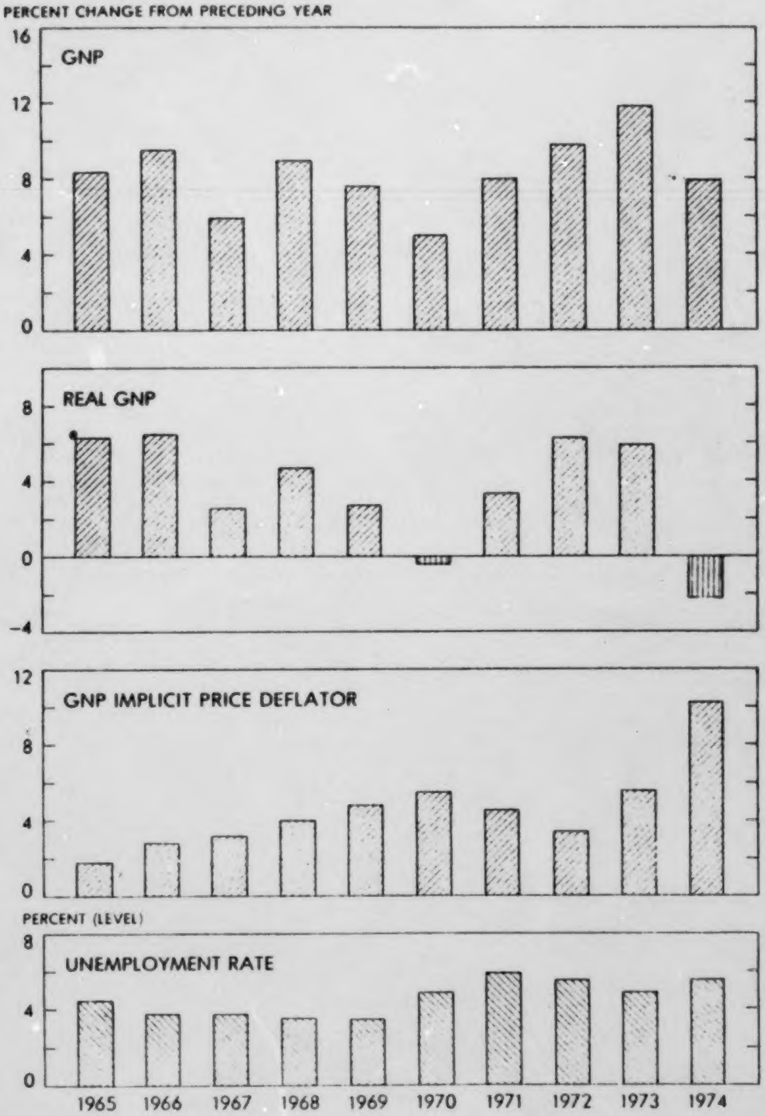
Chart 1

Changes in GNP, Real GNP, GNP Price Deflator, and the Unemployment Rate



SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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TABLE 26.—*Unemployment rates in the United States and seven other developed countries, selected periods, 1969–74*

[Percent, seasonally adjusted]

Country	Adjusted to U.S. concepts [1]				As published [2]			
	1969	1973	1974		1969	1973	1974	
			III	November			III	November
United States	3.5	4.9	5.5	6.6	3.5	4.9	5.5	6.6
Canada	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
France	3.1	3.5	4.1	5.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.4
West Germany	.8	1.0	2.6	3.1	.9	1.2	3.1	[illegible]
Great Britain [3]	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	[illegible]
Italy	3.7	3.8	3.2	[4] 3.5	3.4	3.5	3.0	[4] 3.2
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.4	....	1.1	1.3	1.4	....
Sweden	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7

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[1] With the exception of Canada, labor force and unemployment data are adjusted where possible to be made more comparable to U.S. definitions and concepts. Age limits roughly approximate the age at which compulsory schooling ends. For the United States and Canada published and adjusted data are identical.

[2] For Great Britain and West Germany, registered unemployed as a percent of employed wage and salary workers plus the unemployed. For others, unemployment as a percent of the civilian or total labor force. With the exception of France, which does not publish an unemployment rate, these are the rates most usually published in the country.

[3] Data as published exclude school leavers and adult students. Including such persons, the unemployment rate was 2.7 in 1973.

[4] October 1974.

Note.—The quarterly and monthly adjusted data are estimates based on annual adjustment factors and should be viewed as approximate indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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TABLE 35.—*Work experience of family heads below the low-income level, by sex, 1959 and 1972*

Work experience of head	Total		Male head		Female head	
	1959	1972	1959	1972	1959	1972
Total families (thousands)	8,320	5,075	6,404	2,917	1,916	2,158
Total families (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work full year	61.5	76.0	54.7	65.4	84.2	90.4
Unemployment a main reason for not working a full year	15.6	13.2	18.4	16.8	6.4	8.4
Worked 1-49 weeks	14.4	11.1	17.3	14.9	4.9	5.8
Did not work, unable to find a job	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.6
Unemployment not a main reason for not working a full year	45.9	62.7	36.3	48.5	77.9	82.0
Worked 1-49 weeks	16.5	19.1	14.8	16.4	22.3	22.7
Did not work and did not seek a job	29.4	43.7	21.5	32.2	55.6	59.3
Keeping house	10.9	19.0	(¹)	(¹)	47.5	44.7
Ill, disabled	9.5	14.6	10.8	17.1	5.4	11.3
Retired, going to school, and other reasons	8.9	10.1	10.7	15.1	2.7	3.3
Worked a full year (50-52 weeks)[2]	38.5	24.0	45.3	34.6	15.8	9.6

[1] Not applicable.

[2] Includes head in Armed Forces.

Note.—Persons below the low-income level are those falling below the poverty index adopted by the Federal Interagency Committee in 1969.

Data for 1959 and 1972 are not exactly comparable because of changes in definition and methodology.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) and Council of Economic Advisers.

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Table 7. Work Experience of Family Heads by Poverty Status in 1974 and Sex of Head
(Families as of March 1975)

Work experience and sex of head	All income levels (thousands)	Below current poverty level			Above current poverty level
		Total (thousands)	Poverty rate	Percent distribution	Percent distribution
All families	55,712	5,109	9.2	100.0	100.0
Head worked in 1974	45,146	2,691	6.0	52.7	83.9
Year round full time	34,195	980	2.9	19.2	65.6
Head did not work in 1974	9,639	2,390	24.8	46.8	14.3
In Armed Forces	927	27	2.9	0.5	1.8
Male head	48,470	2,757	5.7	100.0	100.0
Head worked in 1974	40,820	1,745	4.3	63.3	85.5
Year round full time	31,836	785	2.5	28.5	67.9
Head did not work in 1974	6,723	986	14.7	35.8	12.6
In Armed Forces	927	27	2.9	1.0	2.0
Female head	7,242	2,351	32.5	100.0	100.0
Head worked in 1974	4,326	947	21.9	40.3	69.1
Year round full time	2,359	195	8.3	8.3	44.2
Head did not work in 1974	2,916	1,405	48.2	59.8	30.9

SOURCE: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 102, Table 27.

Cited in: Lawrence L. Brown, III. The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper XVIII, Characteristics of Low Income Populations Under Alternative Poverty Definitions. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976, page 35.

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TABLE 34.—*Unemployment rates by race, Spanish heritage, and sex, March 1970*

[Percent]

Item	Comparison of blacks and whites		Comparison of persons of Spanish heritage and whites not of Spanish heritage	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Persons 16 years of age and over:				
White or white not of Spanish heritage	3.6	4.8	3.5	4.7
Black or Spanish heritage	6.3	7.7	5.8	8.1
Persons 25 to 64 years of age who worked in 1969:				
White or white not of Spanish heritage	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.0
Black or Spanish heritage	3.5	5.2	3.7	5.4
Predicted black or Spanish heritage rate if blacks or persons of Spanish heritage had the white or white not of Spanish heritage distribution of:[1]				
Age	3.4	4.7	3.7	4.6
Plus: Region	3.8	4.9	3.1	3.9
Plus: Schooling	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.5
Plus: Marital status	3.0	4.1	2.6	2.5
Plus: Occupation	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.1

[1] Using micro-data from the 1/1,000 sample of the 1970 Census of Population, the dichotomous variable unemployed-employed in the survey week in March 1970 was regressed for each group on the control variables. The mean values of the control variables for whites or whites not of Spanish heritage of the same sex were inserted into the regression for blacks or persons of Spanish heritage to obtain the predicted value for blacks or persons of Spanish heritage.

Note.—The unemployment status refers to the week prior to Census Day, April 1, 1970. For those who returned the forms late, the data may refer to April. The data, therefore, are not strictly comparable to unemployment rates obtained from the Current Population Survey and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data relate to persons living in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) and Council of Economic Advisers.

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Table 3. Race, Spanish Origin, and Family Status of Persons by Poverty Status in 1974 (Persons as of March 1975)

Characteristic	All income levels (thousands)	Below current poverty level			Above current poverty level
		Total (thousands)	Poverty rate	Percent distribution	Percent distribution
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN					
Total	209,343	24,260	11.6	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	11,202	2,601	23.2	10.7	4.6
White	182,355	16,310	8.9	67.2	89.7
Black	23,704	7,455	31.5	30.7	8.8
Other races	3,284	495	15.1	2.0	1.5
FAMILY STATUS					
Total	209,343	24,260	11.6	100.0	100.0
65 years and over	21,127	3,308	15.7	13.6	9.6
In families	190,471	19,440	10.2	80.1	92.4
Head	55,712	5,109	9.2	21.1	27.3
Related children under 18 years	65,802	10,196	15.5	42.0	30.0
5 to 17 years	49,800	7,526	15.1	31.0	22.8
Other family members	68,957	4,135	6.0	17.0	35.0
Unrelated individuals	18,872	4,820	25.5	19.9	7.6

Note: Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race, but the vast majority are white.

SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Census Bureau from the March 1975 Current Population Survey.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.
The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper XVIII. Characteristics of Low-Income Populations Under Alternative Poverty Definitions.
By Lawrence L. Brown,III, October, 1976, p. 31.

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Table 4. Poverty Status of Persons in 1974 by Race, Family Status, and Sex of Head (Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1975)

Family status and sex and race of head	All income levels	Below current poverty level	
		Total	Poverty rate
ALL RACES			
Total	209,343	24,260	11.6
In families	190,471	19,440	10.2
With female head	23,245	8,563	36.8
Head	7,242	2,351	32.5
Related children under 18 years.	10,458	5,387	51.5
With male head	167,227	10,877	6.5
Head	48,470	2,757	5.7
Related children unber 18 years.	55,345	4,809	8.7
Unrelated individuals	18,872	4,820	25.5
Male	7,890	1,607	20.4
65 years and over	1,455	390	26.8
Female	10,981	3,212	29.3
65 years and over	5,047	1,675	33.2
WHITE			
Total	182,355	16,310	8.9
In families	166,103	12,537	7.5
With female head	15,458	4,275	27.7
Head	5,212	1,297	24.9
Related children under 18 years.	6,278	2,671	42.6
With male head	150,645	8,262	5.5
Head	44,238	2,185	4.9
Related children under 18 years.	49,038	3,508	7.2
Unrelated individuals	16,252	3,773	23.2
Male	6,544	1,200	18.3
65 years and over	1,233	292	23.7
Female	9,708	2,573	26.5
65 years and over	4,641	1,405	30.3
BLACK			
Total	23,704	7,455	31.5
In families	21,356	6,494	30.4
With female head	7,523	4,194	55.7
Head	1,940	1,024	52.8
Related children under 18 years.	4,095	2,678	65.4
With male head	13,833	2,300	16.6
Head	3,558	506	14.2
Related children under 18 years.	5,293	1,146	21.7
Unrelated individuals	2,347	961	41.0
Male	1,171	351	29.9
65 years and over	195	86	44.3
Female	1,176	611	51.0
65 years and over	381	262	68.8

SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Census Bureau from the March 1975 Current Population Survey.

Source: Lawrence L. Brown, III. The Measure of Poverty. Technical Paper XVIII Characteristics of Low Income Populations Under Alternative Poverty Definitions. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976. p.32.

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Table 17. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX OF HEAD, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1966, 1969, 1971 AND 1973 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Family status	Number below poverty level							Poverty rate						
	1975	1974r	1974	1973	1971	1969	1966	1975	1974r	1974	1973	1971	1969	1966
ALL PERSONS														
All Races														
Total	25,877	23,370	24,260	22,973	25,559	24,147	28,510	12.3	11.2	11.6	11.1	12.5	12.1	14.7
65 years and over	3,317	3,085	3,308	3,354	4,273	4,895	5,114	15.3	14.6	15.7	16.3	21.6	25.7	28.5
In families	20,789	18,817	19,440	18,299	20,405	19,175	23,809	10.9	9.9	10.2	9.7	10.8	10.4	13.1
Head	5,450	4,922	5,109	4,828	5,303	5,008	5,784	9.7	8.8	9.2	8.8	10.0	9.7	11.8
Related children under 18 years	10,882	9,967	10,196	9,453	10,344	9,501	12,146	16.8	15.1	15.5	14.2	15.1	13.8	17.4
Related children 5 to 17 years	8,034	7,358	7,526	6,880	7,440	6,966	8,646	16.3	14.8	15.1	13.7	14.5	13.5	17.1
Other family members	4,457	3,928	4,135	4,018	4,757	4,667	5,879	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.2	9.5
Unrelated individuals	5,088	4,553	4,820	4,674	5,154	4,972	4,701	25.1	24.1	25.5	25.6	31.6	34.0	38.3
65 years and over	2,125	1,975	2,065	2,014	2,566	2,709	2,607	31.0	30.3	31.8	32.0	42.4	47.4	53.8
White														
Total	17,770	15,736	16,290	15,142	17,780	16,659	19,290	9.7	8.6	8.9	8.4	9.9	9.5	11.3
65 years and over	2,634	2,460	2,642	2,698	3,605	4,125	4,357	13.4	12.8	13.8	14.4	19.9	23.7	26.4
In families	13,799	12,181	12,517	11,412	13,566	12,623	15,430	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.8	9.7
Head	3,838	3,352	3,482	3,219	3,751	3,575	4,106	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.9	7.7	9.3
Related children under 18 years	6,748	6,079	6,180	5,462	6,341	5,667	7,204	12.5	11.0	11.2	9.7	10.9	9.7	12.1
Related children 5 to 17 years	4,916	4,408	4,483	3,958	4,544	4,143	5,154	11.9	10.5	10.7	9.3	10.4	9.6	11.9
Other family members	3,213	2,750	2,855	2,731	3,474	3,381	4,120	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.8	5.8	7.4
Unrelated individuals	3,972	3,555	3,773	3,730	4,214	4,036	3,840	22.7	21.8	23.2	23.7	29.6	32.1	36.1
55 years and over	1,736	1,624	1,697	1,711	2,223	2,328	2,307	28.0	27.6	28.9	29.7	40.3	45.0	51.7
Black and Other Races														
Total	8,107	7,634	7,970	7,831	7,780	7,488	9,220	29.3	28.3	29.5	29.6	30.9	31.0	39.8
65 years and over	683	625	666	656	668	770	757	34.0	32.5	34.7	35.5	38.4	47.4	53.4
In families	6,990	6,636	6,923	6,887	6,839	6,552	8,379	28.0	27.2	28.4	28.8	29.7	29.6	38.9
Head	1,612	1,570	1,627	1,609	1,552	1,633	1,678	25.3	25.1	26.0	26.2	27.4	26.9	33.9
Related children under 18 years	4,134	3,888	4,016	3,991	4,003	3,834	4,942	38.9	37.1	38.4	38.3	38.7	37.7	48.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	3,119	2,949	3,043	2,922	2,896	2,823	3,492	39.4	37.8	39.0	37.9	37.9	37.2	48.6
Other family members	1,244	1,179	1,280	1,287	1,283	1,286	1,759	15.6	15.5	16.7	17.4	18.2	19.4	27.7
Unrelated individuals	1,116	999	1,047	944	941	936	841	40.9	38.0	40.0	37.8	44.9	45.5	53.1
65 years and over	390	351	368	303	343	381	300	59.9	55.9	58.6	57.1	63.6	70.2	77.3
Black														
Total	7,545	7,182	7,467	7,388	7,396	7,095	8,867	31.3	30.3	31.4	31.4	32.5	32.2	41.8
65 years and over	652	591	626	620	623	723	722	36.3	34.3	36.4	37.1	39.3	49.2	55.1
In families	6,533	6,255	6,508	6,560	6,530	6,245	8,090	30.1	29.3	30.3	30.8	31.2	30.9	40.9
Head	1,513	1,479	1,530	1,327	1,484	1,366	1,620	27.1	26.9	27.8	28.1	28.8	27.9	35.5
Related children under 18 years	3,884	3,713	3,819	3,822	3,836	3,677	4,774	41.4	39.6	40.7	40.6	40.7	39.6	50.6
Related children 5 to 17 years	2,924	2,820	2,901	2,793	2,789	2,699	3,369	41.6	40.3	41.4	39.9	40.2	38.9	51.1
Other family members	1,136	1,063	1,157	1,211	1,210	1,202	1,696	16.9	16.4	17.6	18.7	19.1	20.0	29.4
Unrelated individuals	1,011	927	961	828	866	850	777	42.1	39.3	41.0	37.9	46.0	46.7	56.6
65 years and over	366	335	349	289	318	355	286	61.1	58.0	60.5	59.2	64.4	73.2	79.9
Spanish Origin														
Total	2,991	2,575	2,601	2,366	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.9	23.0	23.2	21.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	137	117	116	95	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.7	28.8	28.5	24.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
In families	2,755	2,374	2,394	2,209	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.3	22.4	22.6	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Head	627	526	527	468	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25.1	21.2	21.3	19.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18 years	1,619	1,414	1,433	1,364	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.1	28.6	29.0	27.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Related children 5 to 17 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	508	435	434	377	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.5	13.7	13.7	12.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	236	201	207	157	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.6	32.6	33.7	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	56	47	48	42	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	52.5	52.8	53.2	51.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD AND MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
All Races														
Total	13,609	11,901	12,484	11,616	14,151	13,735	18,260	7.8	6.8	7.1	6.6	8.1	8.0	10.8
65 years and over	1,411	1,290	1,425	1,462	1,828	2,373	2,710	9.8	9.0	10.0	10.5	13.6	18.3	21.7
In families	11,963	10,355	10,877	10,121	12,608	12,296	16,968	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.3	7.6	10.3
Head	3,020	2,598	2,757	2,635	3,203	3,181	4,063	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.8	6.9	9.3
Related children under 18 years	5,284	4,605	4,809	4,282	5,494	5,253	7,884	9.8	8.3	8.7	7.6	9.3	8.6	12.6
Related children 5 to 17 years	3,844	3,396	3,546	3,126	3,928	3,823	5,504	9.4	8.2	8.5	7.4	8.9	8.4	12.3
Other family members	3,638	3,151	3,310	3,204	3,910	3,862	5,001	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	6.3	6.6	8.7
Unrelated individuals	1,667	1,547	1,607	1,495	1,543	1,639	1,312	19.9	19.5	20.4	19.8	23.9	26.2	29.3
65 years and over	410	378	390	391	445	575	563	27.7	25.8	26.8	27.1	32.6	40.0	44.5
White														
Total	10,446	9,063	9,437	8,500	10,635	10,128	12,779	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.4	6.8	6.3	8.5
65 years and over	1,106	1,025	1,133	1,136	1,494	1,980	2,258	8.4	7.8	8.6	8.9	12.1	16.6	19.6
In families	9,221	7,902	8,238	7,409	9,468	9,046	11,784	6.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	6.2	6.0	8.0
Head	2,444	2,063	2,185	2,029	2,560	2,506	3,070	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.9	6.0	7.7
Related children under 18 years	3,934	3,396	3,500	3,001	3,889	3,598	5,092	8.2	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.4	6.7	9.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	2,816	2,475	2,549	2,171	2,750	2,624	3,550	7.8	6.7	6.9	5.7	7.0	6.5	8.9
Other family members	2,843	2,444	2,553	2,379	3,019	[illegible]	3,622	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	7.0
Unrelated individuals	1,225	1,161	1,200	1,091	1,167	1,083	995	17.4	17.7	18.3	17.5	21.5	24.1	26.6
65 years and over	299	294	292	287	338	449	460	23.8	23.7	23.7	22.9	28.8	36.4	41.3

Note: Data for years 1966 to 1974 are shown for persons by race of head, while data for 1974r and 1975 are shown for persons by their own race.

NA Not available.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status
of Families and Persons in the United States :
1975 and 1974 Revisions. (AdvanceReport)
September 1976 Series P-60 -- 103

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Table 17. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX OF HEAD, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1966, 1969, 1971 AND 1973 TO 1975–Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Family status	Number below poverty level							Poverty rate						
	1975	1974[r]	1974	1973	1971	1969	1966	1975	1974[r]	1974	1973	1971	1969	1966
PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD AND MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS—Continued														
Black														
Total	2,761	2,477	2,671	2,824	3,267	3,328	5,210	18.2	16.5	17.7	18.5	21.2	21.5	33.4
65 years and over	292	241	261	299	296	366	420	27.6	23.6	25.7	29.6	30.0	40.2	49.7
In families	2,365	2,140	2,320	2,496	2,943	3,020	4,930	16.9	15.4	16.6	17.7	20.3	20.6	33.0
Head	509	470	506	553	605	629	946	14.2	13.2	14.2	15.4	17.2	17.9	27.6
Related children under 18 years	1,161	1,062	1,151	1,188	1,507	1,539	2,667	22.1	20.0	21.7	21.7	25.5	25.0	39.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	887	814	885	895	1,107	1,109	1,861	22.6	20.8	22.7	22.0	25.3	24.4	40.7
Other family members	694	608	663	756	831	852	1,317	13.4	12.2	13.0	14.9	16.4	17.1	27.3
Unrelated individuals	396	338	351	328	324	308	280	34.0	28.5	29.9	29.1	36.5	36.5	43.2
65 years and over	103	75	86	97	88	112	93	51.7	38.4	44.1	56.8	54.7	68.1	72.7
PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
All Races														
Total	12,268	11,469	11,775	11,357	11,409	10,412	10,250	34.6	33.6	34.4	34.9	38.0	38.4	41.0
65 years and over	1,905	1,795	1,883	1,893	2,449	2,522	2,404	26.4	26.3	27.6	28.4	38.6	41.4	44.2
In families	8,846	8,462	8,563	8,178	7,797	6,879	6,861	37.5	36.5	36.8	37.5	38.7	38.2	39.8
Head	2,430	2,324	2,351	2,193	2,100	1,827	1,721	32.5	32.1	32.5	32.2	33.9	32.7	33.1
Related children under 18 years	5,597	5,361	5,387	5,171	4,850	4,247	4,262	52.7	51.5	51.5	52.1	53.1	54.4	58.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	4,190	3,962	3,980	3,754	3,513	3,143	3,142	50.0	48.7	48.6	48.2	49.7	51.2	55.1
Other family members	819	777	825	814	847	805	878	15.0	14.1	14.9	16.0	17.5	17.5	18.6
Unrelated individuals	3,422	3,007	3,212	3,179	3,611	3,532	3,389	28.9	27.3	29.3	29.7	36.6	38.7	43.5
65 years and over	1,716	1,597	1,675	1,624	2,122	2,134	2,044	31.9	31.7	33.2	33.5	45.2	49.9	57.0
White														
Total	7,324	6,673	6,852	6,642	7,146	6,531	6,511	28.1	26.5	27.2	27.9	32.1	32.[illegible]	33.9
65 years and over	1,527	1,435	1,508	1,564	2,112	2,144	2,099	23.7	23.6	24.8	26.3	36.8	38.9	42.3
In families	4,577	4,278	4,279	4,003	4,099	3,577	3,646	29.4	27.7	27.6	28.0	30.4	29.1	29.7
Head	1,394	1,289	1,297	1,190	1,191	1,069	1,036	25.9	24.8	24.9	24.5	26.5	25.7	25.7
Related children under 18 years	2,813	2,683	2,680	2,461	2,452	2,068	2,112	44.2	42.9	42.6	42.1	44.6	45.2	46.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	2,100	1,933	1,934	1,787	1,794	1,519	1,604	40.5	38.8	38.5	37.8	40.6	41.2	44.2
Other family members	370	306	302	352	456	440	498	9.7	7.7	7.6	9.8	13.0	12.4	13.4
Unrelated individuals	2,747	2,394	2,573	2,639	3,047	2,953	2,865	26.3	24.6	26.5	27.7	34.7	36.6	41.2
65 years and over	1,437	1,330	1,405	1,623	1,885	1,878	1,847	29.1	28.7	30.3	31.6	43.4	47.7	55.2
Black														
Total	4,784	4,705	4,796	4,564	4,129	3,766	3,637	53.6	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.8	57.8	65.1
65 years and over	360	350	365	321	328	358	302	48.7	50.0	51.7	48.4	54.7	66.0	64.8
In families	4,168	4,116	4,186	4,064	3,587	3,225	3,160	54.3	55.0	55.9	56.5	56.1	58.2	65.3
Head	1,004	1,010	1,024	974	879	737	674	50.1	52.2	52.8	52.7	53.5	53.3	59.2
Related children under 18 years	2,724	2,651	2,668	2,635	2,329	2,137	2,107	66.0	65.0	65.7	67.2	65.5	68.2	78.6
Related children 5 to 17 years	2,036	2,006	2,016	1,898	1,881	1,592	1,508	65.8	65.0	65.2	64.8	66.6	66.7	74.7
Other family members	441	455	494	455	379	350	379	28.5	31.0	33.3	32.2	30.2	34.4	39.9
Unrelated individuals	616	589	611	500	542	541	497	49.7	50.1	51.9	47.3	54.4	55.5	63.7
65 years and over	263	260	262	193	230	243	193	65.7	65.1	68.8	60.5	68.9	75.7	83.9

Note: Data for years 1966 to 1974 are shown for persons by race of head, while data for 1974[r] and 1975 are shown for persons by their own race.

[r] Based on revised methodology; for details see page 4.

U.S. Dept. Of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1975 and 1974 Revisions.(Advance Report)
September 1976. Series P-60, no. 103

Statistics of 1974

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Percent of families in poverty under seven alternative poverty definitions: 1967, 1972, and 1974 -- p. 120

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Number of families and unrelated individuals with income below the low-income level in 1974 and percent participating in the food stamp program in 1974 -- p. 124

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C) Unemployment

Trends in the employment status of mothers in the AFDC program, selected years, 1961-73 -- p. 127

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Percent of poor families and unrelated individuals receiving public assistance in 1974 and purchasing food stamps in 1974 by sex and race of head -- p. 128

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

TABLE 2: Percent of Families in Poverty under Seven Alternative Poverty Definitions: 1967, 1972, and 1974

	Official		1/2 U.S. median		1/3 U.S. median		1/2 metro/nonmetro median		1/3 metro/nonmetro median		1/2 Federal region median		1/3 Federal region median	
Region and year	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty	Poverty Threshold For base Family	Percent of Families In poverty
United States:														
1967	$3,383	11.4	$4,275	16.6	$2,850	8.0	M	16.5	M	7.9	F	16.3	F	7.8
1972	4,239	9.3	6,115	17.0	4,077	8.7	M	16.9	M	8.6	F	17.0	F	8.7
1974	5,000	9.2	7,093	16.5	4,728	8.4	M	16.0	M	8.2	F	16.3	F	8.3
Metropolitan United States:														
1967	3,383	8.5	4,275	13.1	2,850	6.0	$4,526	14.7	$3,017	6.7	F	13.4	F	6.1
1972	4,239	8.0	6,115	14.7	4,077	7.4	6,500	16.3	4,333	8.3	F	15.0	F	7.7
1974	5,000	8.1	7,093	14.3	4,728	7.5	7,500	15.5	5,000	8.1	F	14.5	F	7.6
Nonmetropolitan United States:														
1967	3,383	16.6	4,275	23.2	2,850	11.9	3,860	20.0	2,573	10.1	F	22.0	F	11.0
1972	4,239	12.3	6,115	22.0	4,077	11.5	5,388	18.2	3,592	9.3	F	21.2	F	10.9
1974	5,000	11.3	7,093	21.1	4,728	10.3	6,300	17.1	4,200	8.3	F	20.2	F	9.8
New York Federal region:														
1967	3,383	NA	4,275	12.2	2,850	5.3	M	13.0	M	5.7	$4,500	13.2	$3,000	5.9
1972	4,239	6.6	6,115	13.2	4,077	6.0	M	13.9	M	6.7	6,500	14.6	4,333	7.1
1974	5,000	8.1	7,093	14.9	4,728	7.2	M	15.3	M	8.0	7,500	16.1	5,000	8.1
Atlanta Federal region:														
1967	3,383	NA	4,275	27.6	2,850	14.8	M	26.7	M	14.0	3,666	22.3	2,444	11.8
1972	4,239	13.4	6,115	23.8	4,077	12.5	M	22.7	M	11.7	5,625	21.1	3,750	11.1
1974	5,000	12.8	7,093	22.8	4,728	11.8	M	21.0	M	10.9	6,500	19.7	4,333	10.2
Chicago Federal region:														
1967	3,383	NA	4,275	12.8	2,850	5.8	M	12.5	M	5.6	4,500	14.0	3,000	6.2
1972	4,239	6.7	6,115	12.3	4,077	6.2	M	12.4	M	6.2	6,200	12.6	4,133	6.4
1974	5,000	6.5	7,093	11.5	4,728	5.9	M	11.3	M	5.8	7,500	12.7	5,000	6.5

NA: Not Available.
M: Poverty threshold depends on whether family lives in a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area.
F: Poverty threshold depends on which Federal region the family lives in.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
The Measure of Poverty. Relative Poverty.
By Jack McNeil
Technical Paper 13, 1976.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Table 15. Alternative Poverty Measures: 1967, 1972, and 1974

	Income Year		
Poverty Measure	1974	1972	1967
Scaling of Current Poverty Measure			
75 Percent of Current Measure	$ 3,750	$ 3,182	$ 2,537
Current Measure	5,000	4,242	3,383
125 Percent of Current Measure	6,250	5,303	4,229
150 Percent of Current Measure	7,500	6,363	5,075
200 Percent of Current Measure	10,000	8,484	6,766
Simplification of Current Poverty Measure			
Nonfarm Thresholds (Base Family)	5,000	4,242	3,383
Male Head Nonfarm Thresholds (Base Family)	5,000	4,242	3,383
Weighted Male Nonfarm Thresholds by Size of Family:			
1 Person under 65 Years	2,658	2,254	1,798
1 Person over 65 Years	2,387	2,025	1,615
2 Persons, Head under 65	3,329	2,823	2,251
2 Persons, Head over 65	2,984	2,532	2,020
3 Persons	3,957	3,356	2,674
4 Persons	5,040	4,277	3,412
5 Persons	5,957	5,048	4,022
6 Persons	6,706	5,679	4,517
7 Persons	8,278	7,000	5,562
Single Dollar Cutoffs			
Low	3,200	3,200	3,200
High (Weighted Average Threshold for Nonfarm Family of Four)	5,038	4,275	3,410
Relative Poverty Measures			
50 Percent U.S. Median Unadjusted:			
Families	6,418	5,558	3,967
Unrelated Individuals	2,220	1,761	1,190
50 Percent U.S. Family Median Adjusted	3,002	5,971	4,293

SOURCE: Unpublished data made available by the Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
Welfare and Poverty Populations, by Diana Zentay
Washington, D.C.: Mathematica Policy Research,
Inc., December 1976 p.43

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

TABLE 11.—PERSONS BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL, BY FAMILY STATUS, 1960–73

Year	All persons	Persons in families							Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Family members under 18 years	Other family members		
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm				
	Number below low-income level (thousands)								
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,728	9,394		4,926
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916		5,002
1964	36,055	30,512	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016		5,143
1966	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879		4,701
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,739	4,909		4,694
1970	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,235	4,835		5,090
1972	24,460	19,577	5,075	4,753	323	10,082	4,420		4,883
1973	22,973	18,299	4,828	4,533	295	9,453	4,018		4,674
	Percent below low-income level								
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2		45.2
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1		45.4
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	35.6	22.7	13.3		42.7
1966	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5		38.3
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8		34.0
1970	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	18.6	14.9	7.4		32.9
1972	11.9	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.8	14.9	6.6		29.0
1973	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	14.2	5.9		25.6

Source: 1974 Manpower Report of the President, Table G-9, pp. 381–382 and Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 98.

Published in:

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
The Economic and Social Condition of Nonmetropolitan America in the 1970's.
Prepared by Economic Development Division, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, p. 18.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Money Transfers

As the data in Table 48 indicate, 38 percent of the families reported receiving some transfer payments in 1970. Social security and railroad retire-

TABLE 48.—*Proportion of families having transfer income from particular sources, 1970*

Income class[1]	Percent of families in each income class with transfer payments			
	Total	Social security and railroad retirement	Public assistance[2]	Other[3]
All families	38	24	7	15
Under $1,000	41	27	13	3
$1,000-$1,999	77	60	24	8
$2,000-$2,999	72	55	19	17
$3,000-$3,999	60	43	12	17
$4,000-$4,999	50	35	9	17
$5,000-$5,999	42	27	5	19
$6,000-$6,999	35	21	4	16
$7,000-$7,999	30	16	3	17
$8,000-$9,999	29	14	3	17
$10,000-$14,999	26	11	2	17
$15,000-$24,999	24	11	1	16
$25,000 and over	22	12	1	12

[1] Family income is family money income including transfer income in cash.

[2] Public assistance includes AFDC and assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled.

[3] Includes unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, government employee pensions, veterans' benefits, and unidentified transfer payments.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Social Security Administration).

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

TABLE 36.—*Selected characteristics of the lowest, middle, and highest fifths of families ranked by money income, 1952 and 1972*

[Percent]

Family characteristic	Lowest fifth		Middle fifth		Highest fifth	
	1952	1972	1952	1972	1952	1972
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female head	22.0	32.0	7.1	7.1	4.8	3.2
Head under 25 years of age	7.1	13.2	6.0	7.5	1.3	1.6
Head 65 years of age and over	30.1	32.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.9
No earners	25.3	36.4	1.2	2.4	.6	.8
2 earners or more	22.4	20.6	36.7	57.0	66.3	74.0
Husband-wife families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife in paid labor force	18.9	19.9	21.2	41.3	38.1	51.6
Mean number of children	1.14	1.09	1.43	1.35	1.10	1.25

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

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Table 10. NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL IN 1974 AND PERCENT PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected characteristics	All races		White		Black	
	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974
FAMILIES						
Total	5,109	40.4	3,482	33.3	1,530	57.2
Sex and Age of Head						
Male, total	2,757	26.2	2,185	22.8	506	41.5
Under 35 years	784	29.1	637	28.7	126	(B)
35 to 54 years	940	28.7	727	24.4	189	42.9
55 to 64 years	416	22.3	327	16.9	83	(B)
65 years and over	616	22.0	493	18.2	108	(B)
Female, total	2,351	58.0	1,297	52.5	1,024	64.7
Under 35 years	1,230	63.1	703	59.1	517	68.4
35 to 54 years	812	58.2	428	50.0	370	66.0
55 to 64 years	165	46.8	93	(B)	67	(B)
65 years and over	144	24.7	74	(B)	69	(B)
Size of Family						
Two persons	1,705	27.4	1,315	23.3	373	44.8
Three persons	971	37.6	672	31.1	281	53.4
Four persons	844	49.2	562	43.2	258	61.7
Five persons	616	48.7	391	43.5	207	60.9
Six persons	412	52.0	234	40.4	168	64.8
Seven persons or more	560	54.1	308	45.6	243	66.0
Employment Status of Head[1]						
Employed	2,048	23.8	1,508	19.9	502	35.5
Unemployed	449	52.9	305	30.6	137	57.1
Not in civilian labor force	2,811	51.5	1,669	42.8	891	69.0
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[2]						
Total	4,820	20.4	3,773	16.2	962	36.6
Age and Sex						
Male, total	1,607	16.5	1,200	13.4	351	30.5
Under 35 years	681	9.4	555	10.2	85	(B)
35 to 54 years	298	18.6	179	(B)	115	(B)
55 to 64 years	238	33.7	174	(B)	65	(B)
65 years and over	390	12.1	292	8.6	86	(B)
Female, total	3,212	21.3	2,573	17.2	611	38.5
Under 35 years	635	15.5	530	(B)	95	(B)
35 to 54 years	370	26.4	237	23.1	123	(B)
55 to 64 years	533	23.5	401	19.4	131	(B)
65 years and over	1,675	20.4	1,405	16.5	262	41.6

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Employment status refers to employment status during the week prior to the March 1975 CPS interview.

[2] The percentages shown are actually for primary individuals living alone.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census,
Current Population Reports. Special Studies:
Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps.
Series P-23, #61 July 1976

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Table 45.—*Federal Government transfer programs, fiscal year 1973*

Program	Total expenditure (millions of dollars)	Number of recipients (thousands)	Monthly benefits per recipient [1]	Percent of recipients in poverty [2]
Social Security:				
Old age and survivors insurance	42,170	25,205	$139	18
Disability insurance	5,162	3,272	132	24
Public assistance:				
Aid to families with dependent children	3,617	10,980	(3)	76
Blind	56	78	(3)	62
Disabled	766	1,164	(3)	73
Aged	1,051	1,917	(3)	60
Other cash programs:				
Veterans' compensation and benefits	1,401	7,203	74	(4)
Unemployment insurance benefits	4,404	5,409	68	(4)
In kind:				
Medicare	9,039	10,600	71	17
Medicaid	4,402	23,537	(3)	70
Food stamps	2,136	12,639	14	92
Public housing	1,408	3,319	(3)	(4)
Rent supplements	106	373	24	(4)
Homeownership assistance (section 235)	282	1,647	14	(4)
Rental housing assistance (section 236)	170	513	28	(4)

[1] The number of recipients is for individuals, not families.

[2] Poverty is defined relative to the money income and the size of the recipient's family. Money income includes money transfer payments but excludes income received in kind. All percents are estimated.

[3] Programs with Federal-State sharing of expenses.

[4] Not available.

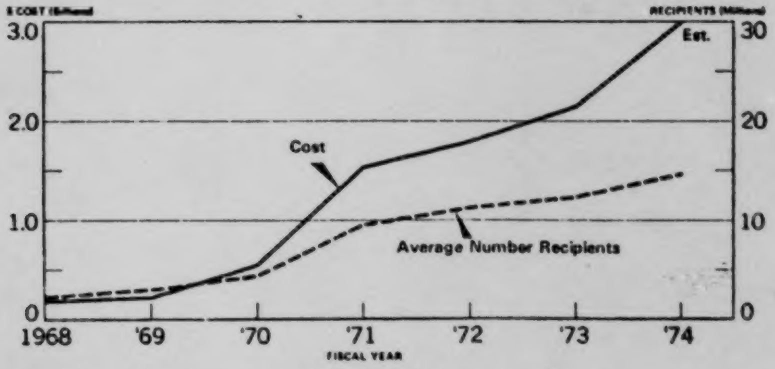
Source: Office of Management and Budget.

Economic Report 1974, p. 168

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Chart 3

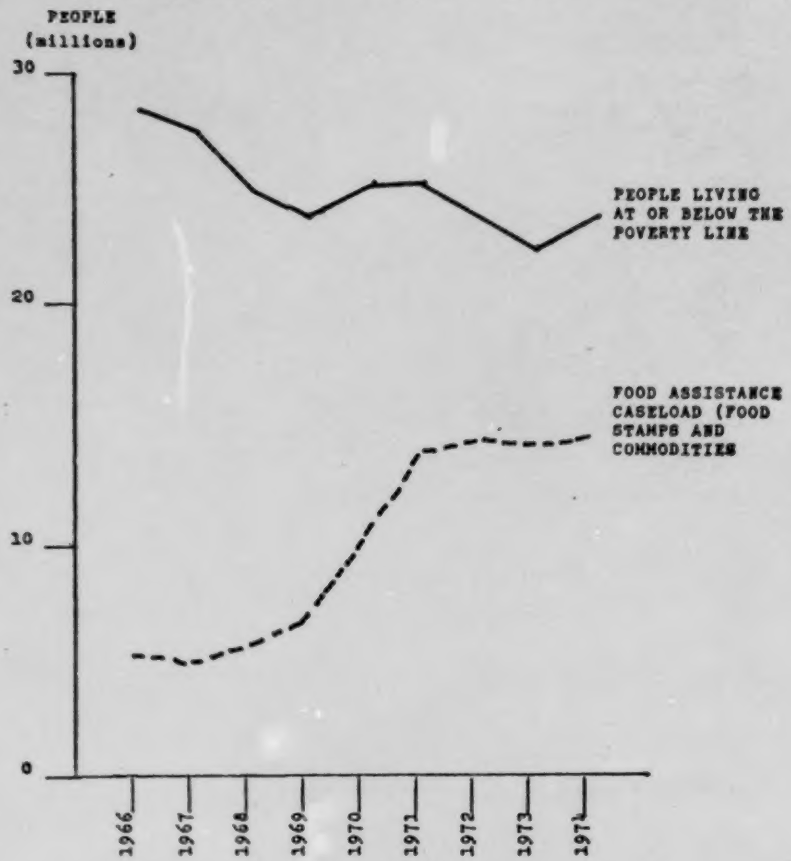
GROWTH OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, 1968 - 74



U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee.
Studies in Public Welfare
Paper #14, Public Welfare and Work Incentives:
Theory and Practice.
April 15, 1974
U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington: 1974

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

FIGURE 3.—Disparity between the number of people living below the official poverty line and the number of people receiving food assistance.



U.S. Senate. Select Committee on Nutrition and
Human Needs.
Food Stamp Profile
Part 1
August 1976
U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington:1976

C) Unemployment

TABLE 47.—*Trends in the employment status of mothers in the AFDC program, selected years, 1961–73*

Status of mother	1961	1967	1969	1971	1973
Total mothers (thousands)[1]	743.2	1,109.0	1,463.0	2,345.7	2,795.3
Total mothers (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mothers not employed	84.3	85.5	85.3	85.1	83.8
Actively seeking work	(2)	6.5	5.9	5.7	11.5
Mothers employed	15.7	14.5	14.7	15.0	16.2
Full-time	5.6	7.0	8.3	9.0	9.9
Part-time	10.1	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.3

[1] Limited to mothers in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program who were living at home.
[2] Not available.

Note.—Data refer to status in January of each year. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Social and Rehabilitation Service).

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Economic Report 1974

C) Unemployment

TABLE 44.—*Work experience of family heads below the low-income level by sex, 1959 and 1972*

Work experience of head	Total		Male head		Female head	
	1959	1972	1959	1972	1959	1972
Total families (thousands)	8,320	5,075	6,404	2,917	1,916	2,158
Total families (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked[1]	67.5	53.5	74.9	64.9	42.9	38.1
50–52 weeks, full time	31.5	19.8	37.6	29.4	10.9	6.9
1–49 weeks, part time or full time	31.0	30.1	32.1	31.3	27.1	28.5
Worked part of year because unemployed	14.4	11.1	17.3	14.9	4.9	5.8
Did not work	30.5	45.9	22.5	34.0	57.1	61.9
Unable to find work	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.6
Keeping house	10.9	19.0	(2)	(2)	47.5	44.7
Ill, disabled, retired, and other	18.3	24.6	21.5	32.2	8.1	14.6
Head in Armed Forces	1.9	.6	2.5	1.0	(2)	(2)

[1] Includes those who worked part-time hours for 50–52 weeks, not shown separately.
[2] Not reported.

Note.—Persons below the low-income level are those falling below the poverty index adopted by the Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. See text for explanation of index.
Data for 1959 and 1972 are not exactly comparable because of changes in definition and methodology.
Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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Economic Report 1974, p. 163

D) Minorities

Table C. Percent of Poor Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Public Assistance in 1974 and Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974 by Sex and Race of Head

Sex of head	Received public assistance income in 1974			Purchased food stamps in 1974		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
FAMILIES						
Total	40.0	31.7	59.7	40.4	33.3	57.2
Male head	20.7	18.1	32.2	26.2	22.8	41.5
Female head	62.7	54.6	73.2	58.0	52.5	64.7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	21.6	18.5	35.2	20.4	16.2	36.6
Male	18.5	15.9	23.9	16.5	13.4	30.5
Female	23.8	19.7	41.6	21.3	17.2	38.5

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census
Current Population Reports Special Studies
Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food
Stamps.
Series P-23, #61
July 1976 **Page 6**

Statistics of 1973

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Total number of poor families by the current poverty definition and a relative poverty definition by year and selected characteristics (in thousands) -- p. 131

Families below the low income level, by work experience and sex of head: 1965 and 1971 -- p. 132

Working mothers--total and below low income level, by work experience and race: 1971 -- p. 132

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Social welfare expenditures under public programs: 1935 to 1972 -- p. 133

Benefit packages for the aged -- p. 134

Coordination of programs for the aged: trends in social security and welfare for the aged -- p. 135

E) War on Poverty; Federal Expenditures

Federal outlays benefiting low income persons: 1967 to 1972 -- p. 136

F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

Persons by poverty status, by type of residence, 1973 -- p. 136

Table 3. Total Number of Poor Families by the Current Poverty Definition and a Relative Poverty Definiton by Year and Selected Characteristics (in thousands)

	Current Definition	1968	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	(#1)	Median (#2)	#1	#2	#1	#2	#1	#2	#1	#2
Poverty Threshold in Dollars										
Total Number Families	51804		53174		54549		54374		55053	
Total Number Poor Families	5043	7874	5214	8220	5305	8639	5075	8013	4828	8064
Characteristics of Poor Families										
Ethnic Origin										
White	3615	5857	3702	6066	3753	6376	3441	5810	3218	5805
Non-white	1428	2015	1925	2786	2022	2977	2109	2946	2079	3017
Sex of Family Head										
Male-headed	3289	5350	3282	5499	3205	5589	2917	5178	2635	5110
Female-headed	1753	2524	1932	2721	2099	3049	2157	2834	2192	2953
Presence of Children										
No children less than 18 years	1769	2770	1823	2874	1706	2903	1455	2556	1308	2617
Children less than 18 years	3274	5103	3391	5346	3599	5735	3619	5456	3519	5446
Children 5-17 years	2791	4178	2773	4249	2888	4490	2938	4416	2825	4356
Work Experience of Family Head										
Full-time for full year	1353	2541	1070	2223	1085	2330	1005	2033	879	1929
Full-time for part year	902	1389	1030	1634	998	1646	1047	1633	999	1564
Part-time	621	867	765	1070	726	1090	662	956	602	959
Did not work	2108	2944	2292	3166	2423	3432	2330	3311	2330	3532
Number of Earners in Family										
No earners	1667	2732	1840	2983	1909	3164	1869	2575	1840	2734
1 earner	2093	3099	2274	3307	2211	3484	2168	3497	2023	3414
2 + earners	1280	2043	1099	1929	1183	1988	1036	1939	963	1915
Age of Family Head										
Aged, 65 +	1200	1895	1167	1843	1061	1875	879	1643	828	1740
Non-aged	3843	5979	4047	6377	4244	6764	4196	6370	4000	6324

SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Census Bureau from the March Current Population Surveys of 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1974.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
The Measure of Poverty. Relative Measure of Poverty,
By Stanley Stephenson, Jr.
Technical Paper 14

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 556. FAMILIES BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL, BY WORK EXPERIENCE AND SEX OF HEAD: 1965 AND 1971

[Number in thousands. Families as of March of year following year shown. See headnote, table 547]

WORK EXPERIENCE	FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	1965	1971[1]	1965	1971[1]	1965	1971[1]	1965	1971[1]
Total	4,805	3,203	11.1	6.8	1,916	2,100	38.4	33.9
Head worked	3,301	2,013	8.7	5.0	779	796	27.5	21.8
50-52 weeks	1,943	1,080	6.3	3.4	305	229	17.4	10.2
Full-time	1,745	943	5.8	3.0	222	141	14.5	7.2
1-49 weeks	1,358	934	19.6	11.3	474	567	43.8	40.9
Main reason: Unemployed	632	445	19.7	11.4	106	125	42.6	38.8
Other	726	485	19.4	11.2	368	441	44.2	42.6
Head did not work	1,422	1,115	30.0	20.1	1,137	1,304	62.6	51.2
Head in Armed Forces	82	72	10.6	7.1	-	-	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable. [1] Not strictly comparable with 1965.

No. 557. WORKING MOTHERS—TOTAL AND BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL, BY WORK EXPERIENCE AND RACE: 1971

[Mothers as of March 1972. Covers mothers of children under 18 years old]

ITEM	ALL RACES			WHITE		NEGRO	
	Total (1,000)	Below low income level		Total (1,000)	Percent below low income level	Total (1,000)	Percent below low income level
		Number (1,000)	Percent				
All women with own children	29,948	3,421	11.4	26,259	8.7	3,324	33.9
Worked	15,558	1,343	8.6	13,341	6.4	2,036	32.3
50-52 weeks	7,385	372	5.0	6,279	3.6	1,013	14.1
27-49 weeks	5,579	505	9.1	4,754	6.4	745	26.4
1-26 weeks	2,594	465	17.9	2,308	14.1	268	40.3
Did not work	14,389	2,079	14.4	12,917	11.0	1,298	47.9
Main reason: keeping house	13,485	1,777	13.2	12,289	10.3	1,039	46.1
Women with all children 6-17 years old	15,780	1,393	8.8	13,972	6.4	1,620	29.1
Worked	9,410	596	6.3	8,223	4.5	1,093	30.0
50-52 weeks	5,319	228	4.3	4,627	3.0	643	13.7
27-49 weeks	2,984	201	6.7	2,603	4.6	343	23.3
1-26 weeks	1,108	167	15.1	992	11.7	106	47.2
Did not work	6,370	797	12.5	5,749	9.2	546	47.3
Main reason: keeping house	5,608	627	10.8	5,343	8.3	397	44.3

Source of tables 556 and 557: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Report*, series P-60, Nos. 68 and 86.

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

286 Social Insurance and Welfare Services

No. 460. SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS: 1935 TO 1972

[In millions of dollars, except percent. For Federal Government, most States, and some localities, years ending June 30. Represents expenditures under public law and from trust accounts. Includes administrative expenditures and capital outlay; also includes some expenditures and payments outside U.S. See table 461 for program detail. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series H 1-45, for related but not comparable data]

YEAR AND SOURCE OF FUNDS	Total social welfare [1]	Social insurance [1]	Public aid	Health and medical programs	Veterans programs	Education	Housing	Other social welfare	All health and medical care [2]	TOTAL SOCIAL WELFARE AS PERCENT OF—	
										GNP [3]	Government expenditures for all purposes [1]
TOTAL											
1935	6,548	406	2,998	427	597	2,008	13	99	543	9.5	48.6
1940	8,795	1,272	3,597	616	629	2,561	4	116	782	9.2	49.0
1945	9,205	1,409	1,031	2,354	1,126	3,076	11	198	2,579	4.4	8.4
1950	23,508	4,947	2,496	2,064	6,866	6,674	15	448	3,065	8.9	37.6
1955	32,640	9,835	3,003	3,103	4,834	11,157	89	619	4,421	8.6	32.7
1960	52,293	19,307	4,101	4,464	5,479	17,626	177	1,139	6,395	10.6	38.0
1965	77,175	28,123	6,283	6,246	6,031	28,108	318	2,066	9,535	11.8	42.4
1967	99,710	37,339	8,811	7,628	6,898	35,808	378	2,848	15,823	12.9	42.4
1968	113,840	42,740	11,092	8,459	7,247	40,590	428	3,285	20,039	13.8	43.2
1969	127,741	48,772	13,439	9,004	7,934	44,283	518	3,702	22,934	14.2	44.9
1970	145,965	54,756	16,488	9,750	9,018	50,845	697	4,411	25,235	15.3	47.9
1971	171,541	66,317	21,300	10,878	10,396	56,491	1,043	5,115	28,576	17.0	51.9
1972 (prel.)	192,740	75,063	25,606	12,362	11,503	61,093	1,448	5,666	32,857	17.6	52.9
FEDERAL											
1935	3,207	119	2,374	50	597	53	13	2	103	4.7	49.4
1940	3,443	394	2,243	97	620	75	4	11	178	3.6	40.4
1945	4,339	735	420	1,801	1,118	187	11	66	1,909	2.1	4.4
1950	10,541	2,103	1,103	604	6,386	157	15	174	1,362	4.0	20.2
1955	14,623	6,385	1,504	1,150	4,772	485	75	252	1,948	3.9	22.3
1960	24,957	14,307	2,117	1,737	5,367	868	144	417	2,918	5.0	28.1
1965	37,712	21,807	3,594	2,781	6,011	2,470	238	812	4,625	5.8	32.6
1967	53,267	30,545	5,244	3,681	6,875	5,279	283	1,360	9,833	6.9	35.0
1968	60,314	35,390	6,455	4,233	7,214	5,000	325	1,697	13,069	7.3	35.1
1969	68,338	40,847	7,829	4,540	7,883	4,926	411	1,904	15,227	7.6	37.5
1970	77,329	45,245	9,649	4,773	8,952	5,871	577	2,263	16,598	8.1	40.1
1971	92,594	53,840	13,028	5,145	10,331	6,566	868	2,815	18,764	9.2	44.9
1972 (prel.)	106,058	61,367	15,954	5,857	11,438	7,042	1,248	3,153	21,560	9.7	46.0
Percent	55.0	81.8	62.3	47.4	99.4	11.5	86.2	55.6	65.6	(X)	(X)
STATE AND LOCAL											
1935	3,341	287	624	378	(X)	1,955	(X)	97	440	4.9	47.7
1940	5,351	878	1,353	519	9	2,487	(X)	106	604	5.6	57.3
1945	4,866	675	610	553	7	2,889	(X)	132	670	2.3	58.4
1950	12,967	2,844	1,393	1,460	479	6,517	(X)	274	1,704	4.9	60.1
1955	18,017	3,450	1,499	1,953	62	10,672	15	367	2,473	4.7	55.3
1960	27,337	4,996	1,984	2,727	112	16,758	33	723	3,477	5.5	58.3
1965	39,464	6,316	2,690	3,466	20	25,638	80	1,254	4,911	6.0	61.7
1967	46,444	6,794	3,567	3,947	23	30,529	95	1,489	5,989	6.0	57.8
1968	53,526	7,350	4,636	4,226	33	35,589	103	1,589	6,970	6.5	60.0
1969	59,402	7,925	5,610	4,464	51	39,359	107	1,888	7,707	6.6	59.5
1970	68,636	9,511	6,839	4,978	67	44,974	120	2,148	8,637	7.2	62.7
1971	78,946	12,477	8,272	5,733	65	49,925	175	2,300	9,812	7.8	64.6
1972 (prel.)	86,682	13,695	9,653	6,504	65	54,051	200	2,513	11,297	7.9	66.1
Percent	45.0	18.2	37.7	52.6	0.6	88.5	13.8	46.4	34.4	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Although total social welfare and social insurance expenditures include that part of workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance payments made through private insurance carriers and self-insurers, such private payments have been omitted in computing percentages relating to all government expenditures.

[2] Combines "Health and medical programs" with medical services provided in connection with social insurance, public aid, veterans, and other social welfare programs.

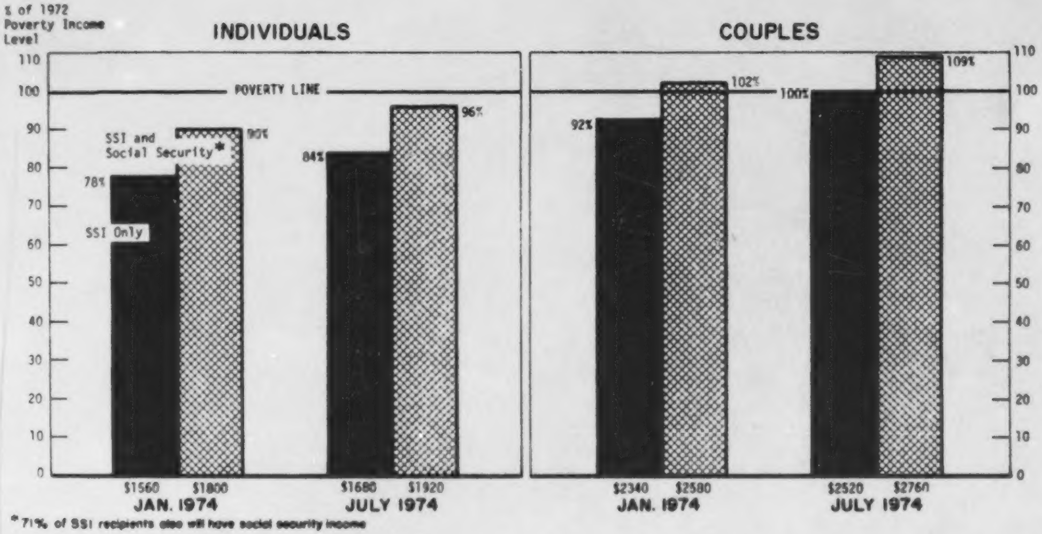
[3] Gross national product; see text, pp. 317-318 and table 516.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1972.

Statistical Abstract 1973

BENEFIT PACKAGES FOR THE AGED

The new supplemental security income (SSI) program will reduce the numbers of aged poor by some-- as yet unknown-- amount, depending on the policies adopted by States regarding supplementation of these basic Federal benefits. Based on 1972 poverty definitions, SSI will have the following effects:



*71% of SSI recipients also will have social security income

And, many States, probably including the most populous, will supplement these benefits to levels well above the poverty lines. But, some aged persons will remain poor and others, though not officially poor, will live spartanly and at lower standards than they and the general public deem desirable.

Cash benefits, as noted in program expenditure data, are but one type of benefit for which the aged, blind, and disabled are eligible. The subcommittee asked 100 cities and counties throughout the Nation to report on what benefits they would offer several hypothetical cases under programs of cash welfare, food stamps, surplus commodities, public housing, and medical care. The subcommittee compiled a national picture of potential benefits from these data plus its own information on the wholly Federal programs of veterans pensions, social security, and medicare.

SSI will enter a world which provides cash, food, and housing benefits totalling $324 a month to some aged individuals with no private income in Bergen County, New Jersey, but only $111 in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The following table shows the benefits potentially available before SSI to aged couples in States and counties of varying generosity.

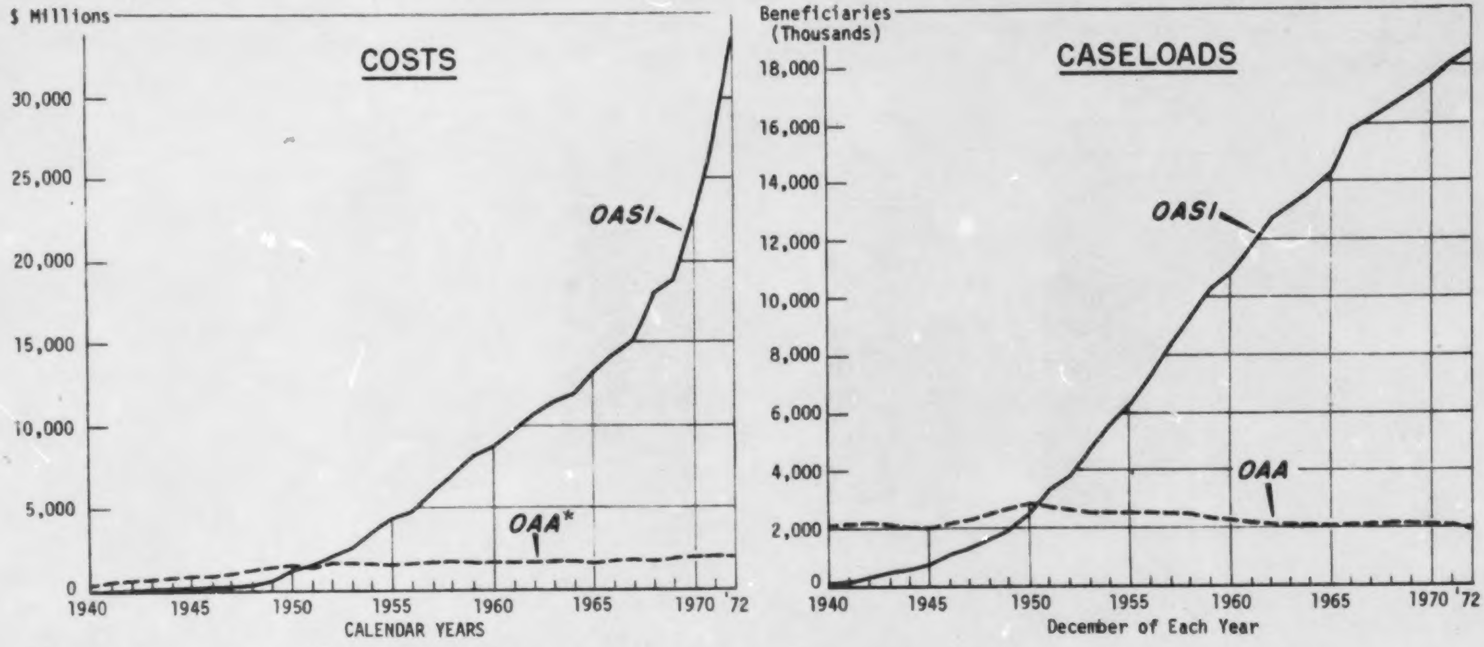
Published in: U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.
The New Supplemental Security Income Program: Impact on Current Benefits and Unresolved Issues. Paper no. 10, Studies in Public Welfare. (Graphic material.) Washington,D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October, 1973, p. 6.

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED: TRENDS IN SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE FOR THE AGED

As originally conceived, social security would gradually mature and take on the burden of providing the bulk of retirement income. Hence, the Federally-assisted welfare program for the aged (old age assistance--OAA), which was also adopted in 1935, was expected to eventually disappear. To implement this strategy, social security benefits have been increased with some frequency. Indeed, since 1969, social security benefits have been raised by over 50%. And, automatic cost-of-living increases are now part of the law. Moreover, the benefit formula pays disproportionately higher benefits to low-wage workers, and minimum benefits and dependents' allowances have been aimed at increasing the program's anti-poverty effectiveness. The result, however, has been a tremendous growth in OASI costs and caseload, but only a slight decline in the OAA caseload.

COSTS AND CASELOADS OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR THE AGED AND THEIR SURVIVORS AND OAA, 1940-1972



*Includes federal, state and local expenditures

The nearly two million people who remained on the OAA rolls in February 1973 constituted almost 10% of the aged. Thus, OAA has retained an important role in providing income for the poorest of the aged and has more and more become a supplement to OASI.

Published in: U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.
The New Supplemental Security Income Program: Impact on Current Benefits and Unresolved Issues. Paper no. 10, Studies in Public Welfare. (Graphic material.) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October, 1973 p.15.

E) War on Poverty; Federal Expenditures

No. 558. Federal Outlays Benefiting Low Income Persons: 1967 to 1972

[In billions of dollars. For fiscal years ending June 30. Represents estimated direct benefits to persons with incomes below low income level (see headnote, table 547) through Federal expenditures and direct loan programs]

ITEM	1967	1970	1972	ITEM	1967	1970	1972
Total	12.4	18.3	28.3	Education	1.1	1.5	2.0
Cash payments	7.1	8.8	12.2	Early childhood	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social Security [1]	4.3	5.0	5.8	Elementary and secondary	0.5	0.7	1.0
Public assistance [2]	1.7	2.5	4.6	Higher education	0.1	0.2	0.4
Veterans compensation [3]	0.9	1.0	1.1	Other	0.1	0.2	0.3
Unemployment benefits	0.2	0.3	0.7				
Other	(Z)	0.1	0.1	Manpower	1.1	1.5	2.4
Income security in kind	0.4	1.2	3.2	Skill training	0.6	0.9	1.3
Food stamps	0.1	0.4	1.7	Work support	0.4	0.5	0.9
Child nutrition [4]	(Z)	0.2	0.5	Labor market services	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other food programs	0.1	0.3	0.3				
Housing subsidy payments	0.2	0.3	0.7	Other	0.7	1.2	2.3
Health	2.1	4.2	6.2	Community action [5]	0.4	0.6	0.7
Medicaid [2]	0.7	1.8	3.3	Social Services [6]	0.3	0.5	1.4
Medicare	0.9	1.7	1.8				

Z Less than $0.05 billion. [1] Includes railroad retirement. [2] Public assistance payments for intermediate care facilities included in Medicaid. [3] Includes veterans pensions. [4] Includes commodities for schools. [5] Includes model cities. [6] Includes child care and miscellaneous human investment and maintenance.

Source: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, unpublished data.

Statistical Abstract 1973

F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

TABLE 12.—PERSONS BY POVERTY STATUS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, 1973

[Number of persons in thousands]

Residence type	All races			White			Negro		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
United States	207,621	22,973	11.1	181,185	15,142	8.4	23,512	7,388	31.4
Metropolitan	141,795	13,759	9.7	121,638	8,452	6.9	17,700	4,998	28.2
Central city	61,526	8,594	14.0	46,392	4,305	9.3	13,701	4,062	29.6
Metro ring	80,269	5,165	6.4	65,246	4,147	5.5	3,999	936	23.4
Nonmetropolitan	65,826	9,214	14.0	59,547	6,690	11.2	5,811	2,390	41.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income", P-60, No. 98.

Published in:

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Economic and Social Condition of Nonmetropolitan America in the 1970's. Prepared by Economic Development Division, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, p. 18.

Statistics of 1972

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Number of poor, poor eligible, and nonpoor eligible families, with the use of thirteen measures of poverty, 1972 -- p. 139

Number of poor, poor eligible, and nonpoor eligible unrelated individuals, with the use of thirteen measures of poverty, 1972 -- p. 140

Number of poor, poor eligible, and nonpoor eligible persons, with the use of thirteen measures of poverty, 1972 -- p. 141

C) Unemployment

Unemployment rates, 1971 -- p. 142

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

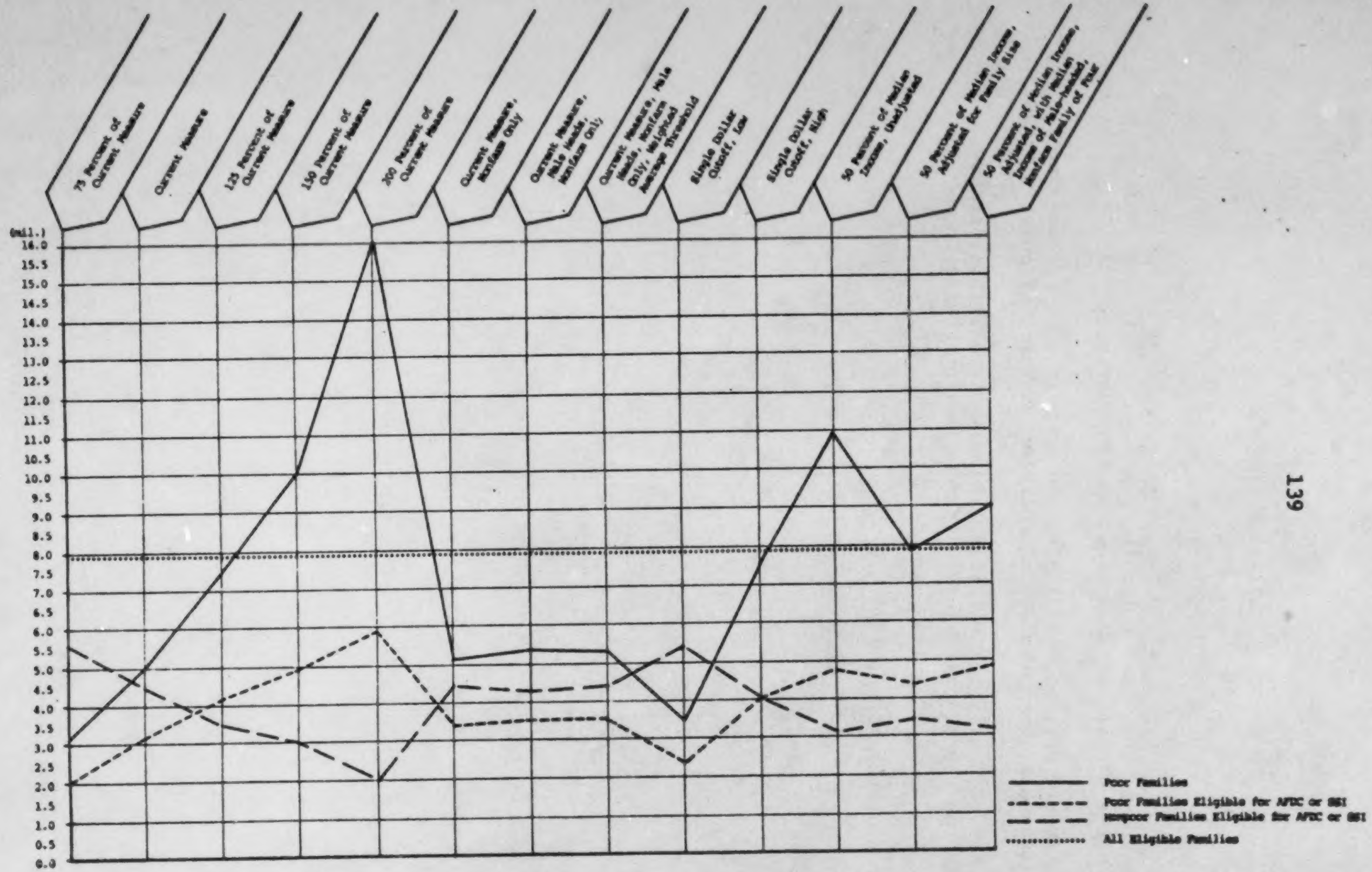


Figure 3. Number of Poor, Poor Eligible, and Nonpoor Eligible Families, with the Use of Thirteen Measures of Poverty, 1972

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
Welfare and Poverty Populations, by Diana Zentay
Washington, D.C.: Mathematica Policy Research
Inc., December 1976

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

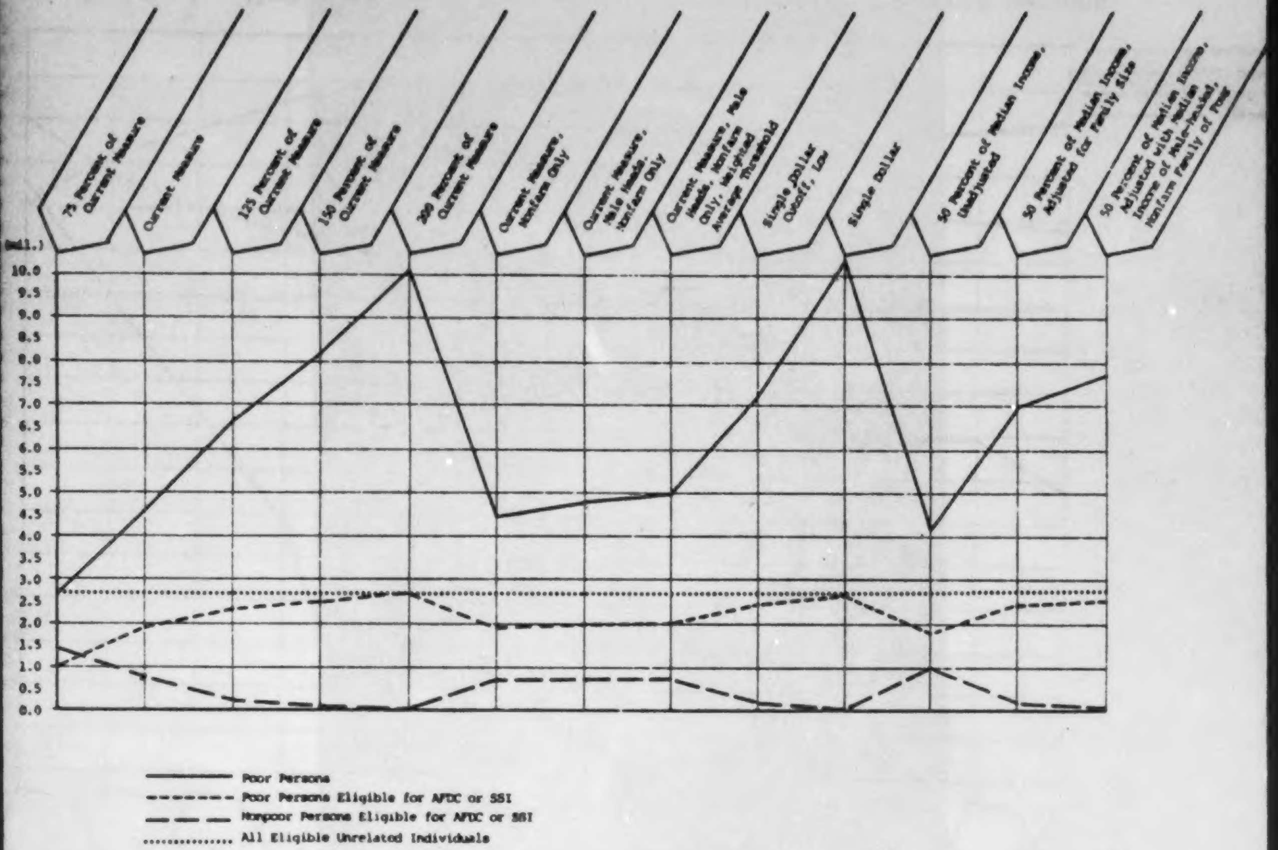


Figure 4. Number of Poor, Poor Eligible, and Nonpoor Eligible Unrelated Individuals, with the Use of Thirteen Measures of Poverty, 1972

U.S. Deaprtment of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
Welfare and Poverty Populations, by Diana Zentay
Washington, D.C.: Mathematica Policy Research,
Inc., December 1976

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

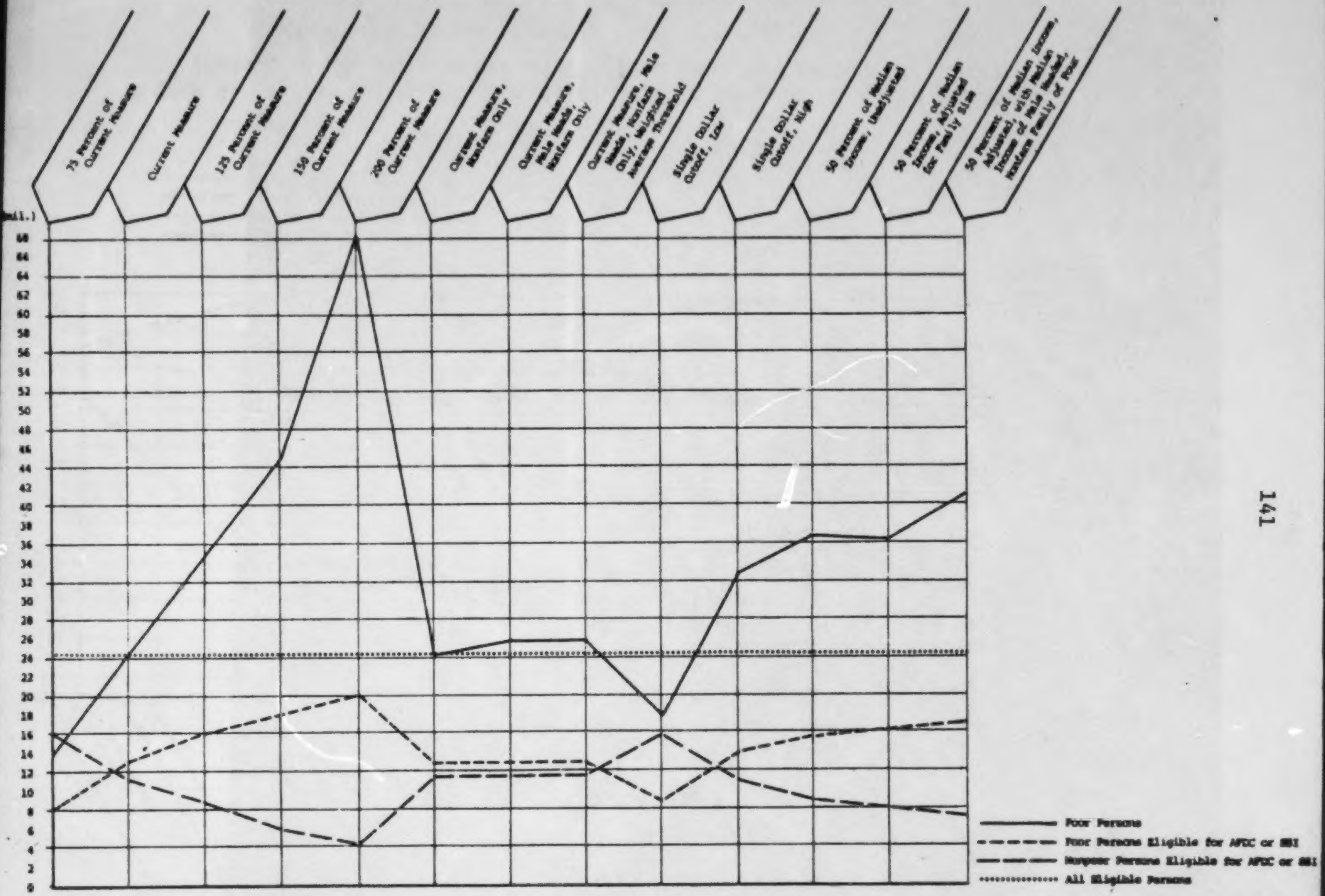


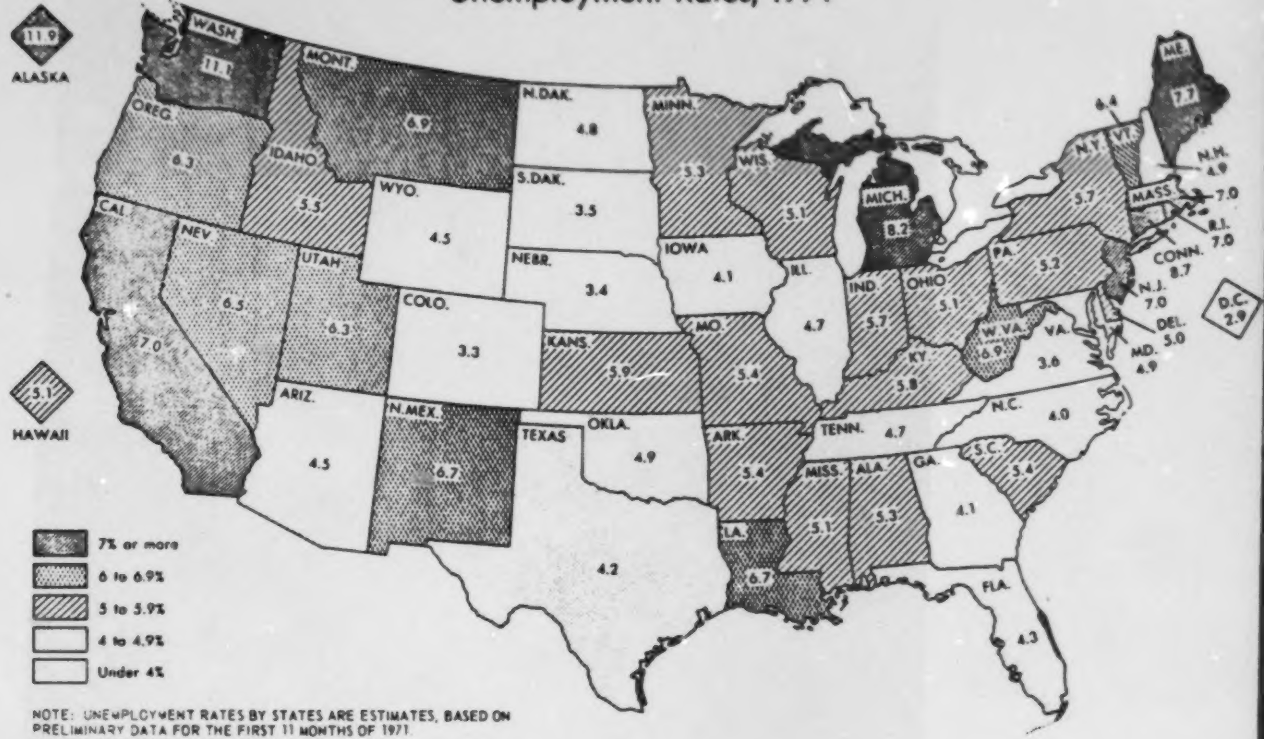
Figure 5. Number of Poor, Poor Eligible, and Nonpoor Eligible Persons, with the Use of Thirteen Measures of Poverty, 1972

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare.
Welfare and Poverty Populations, by Diana Zentay
Washington, D.C.: Mathematica Policy Research,
Inc., December 1976

C) Unemployment

Chart 3

Unemployment Rates, 1971



NOTE: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATES ARE ESTIMATES, BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA FOR THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1971.
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

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Statistics of 1971

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Family heads below poverty level, by selected characteristics: 1959, 1964, and 1969 -- p. 145

Family and unrelated individuals below the poverty level, by income deficit, sex, and race of head: 1959, 1964, and 1969 -- p. 145

Families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level--by selected characteristics of head: 1959 to 1969 -- p. 146

Poor persons--number and incidence, by states: 1959 and 1969 -- p. 146

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Social welfare expenditures under public programs, total and per capita, in actual and 1970 prices: 1935 to 1970 -- p. 147

D) Minorities

Persons below the poverty level, by type of residence, age, and race: 1969 -- p. 147

E) War of Poverty; Federal Expenditures

War on poverty programs--funds allocated, states and other areas: cumulative through 1970 -- p. 148

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 514. FAMILY HEADS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1959, 1964, AND 1969

[Numbers in thousands. See headnote, table 512]

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL RACES			WHITE			NEGRO AND OTHER		
	1959	1964	1969	1959	1964	1969	1959	1964	1969
Family heads [1]	8,320	7,160	4,950	6,185	5,258	3,555	2,135	1,902	1,395
With members under 18 years	5,443	4,771	3,205	3,812	3,205	2,093	1,631	1,566	1,111
Average size of family	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.7	5.4	4.8
Male head	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.1	5.7	5.1
Female head	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.9	4.6
Age of head:									
Under 25 years	622	591	528	460	435	373	162	156	155
25 to 64 years	5,838	5,013	3,180	4,185	3,535	2,167	1,653	1,478	1,011
65 years and over	1,860	1,556	1,243	1,540	1,288	1,014	320	268	228
Head worked during year	5,620	4,612	2,702	4,071	3,232	1,882	1,549	1,380	820
40 weeks or more	(NA)	(NA)	1,580	(NA)	(NA)	1,099	(NA)	(NA)	483
Head did not work during year	2,538	2,414	2,188	1,962	1,912	1,619	576	502	569
Ill or disabled	793	764	743	593	587	542	200	177	201
Unable to find work	96	101	36	63	67	20	33	34	16
Other	1,649	1,549	1,409	1,306	1,258	1,057	343	291	351

NA Not available. [1] Work experience data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 68 and 76.

Statistical Abstract 1971

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Statistical Abstract 1971

324 Income, Expenditures, and Wealth

No. 517. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY INCOME DEFICIT, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD: 1959, 1964, AND 1969

[Families, unrelated individuals and presence of children as of March of year stated. Income deficit defined as the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty levels. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars; for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty level. See headnote, table 512]

CHARACTERISTIC	1959			1964			1969		
	Number (1,000)	Total deficit [1] (bil. dol.)	Average income deficit [1] (dol.)	Number (1,000)	Total deficit [1] (bil. dol.)	Average income deficit [1] (dol.)	Number (1,000)	Total deficit [1] (bil. dol.)	Average income deficit [1] (dol.)
All families and unrelated individuals	13,248	17.2	1,298	12,303	14.7	1,197	9,801	10.1	1,032
All races:									
Families	8,320	12.3	1,483	7,160	10.3	1,438	4,950	6.4	1,283
Male head	6,404	9.0	1,405	5,338	7.1	1,337	3,146	3.7	1,174
Female head	1,916	3.3	1,744	1,822	3.2	1,731	1,804	2.7	1,478
Unrelated individuals	4,928	4.9	985	5,143	4.4	862	4,851	3.8	777
White:									
Families	6,185	8.4	1,359	5,258	6.9	1,310	3,555	4.3	1,200
Male head	4,952	6.3	1,282	4,133	5.1	1,240	2,490	2.8	1,130
With family members under 18	2,864	4.4	1,530	2,391	3.5	1,480	1,255	1.8	1,451
Without family members under 18	2,088	2.0	942	1,742	1.6	911	1,235	1.0	806
65 years old and over	1,308	(NA)	(NA)	1,082	(NA)	(NA)	836	(NA)	(NA)
Female head	1,233	2.1	1,667	1,125	1.8	1,570	1,065	1.5	1,364
With family members under 18	948	1.8	1,877	814	1.5	1,869	839	1.3	1,534
Without family members under 18	285	0.3	967	311	0.2	787	226	0.2	731
65 years old and over	237	(NA)	(NA)	206	(NA)	(NA)	179	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	4,041	3.9	974	4,241	3.6	848	3,962	3.0	759
Negro and other races:									
Families	2,135	3.9	1,843	1,902	3.4	1,787	1,395	2.1	1,494
Male head	1,452	2.6	1,823	1,205	2.0	1,670	656	0.9	1,342
With family members under 18	1,054	2.2	2,131	941	1.8	1,892	453	0.7	1,557
Without family members under 18	398	0.4	1,000	264	0.2	879	203	0.2	858
65 years old and over	233	(NA)	(NA)	180	(NA)	(NA)	144	(NA)	(NA)
Female head	683	1.3	1,883	697	1.4	1,991	739	1.2	1,629
With family members under 18	577	1.2	2,043	625	1.3	2,094	658	1.1	1,718
Without family members under 18	106	(B)	(B)	72	(B)	(B)	81	0.1	904
65 years old and over	87	(NA)	(NA)	88	(NA)	(NA)	84	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	887	0.9	1,034	902	0.9	971	889	0.8	881

NA Not available. B Base less than 200,000. [1] In 1969 dollars.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 515. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Level—by Selected Characteristics of Head: 1959 to 1969

[Number in millions. Families and unrelated individuals as of March of year following year shown. See headnote, table 512]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1959	1963	1967	1968	1969	1959	1963	1967	1968	1969
Total	13.2	12.5	10.7	9.7	9.8	23.8	21.3	16.9	15.1	14.9
Head 65 years old and over	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	43.3	38.5	35.6	30.6	30.7
Male	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	34.7	27.1	25.0	20.9	20.9
Female	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	56.3	57.2	51.2	44.3	44.4
White	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	40.9	36.3	33.5	28.5	28.5
Male	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	31.8	25.1	22.5	18.8	18.9
Female	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	56.7	54.9	49.8	42.4	42.0
Negro and other races	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	72.1	63.2	57.6	53.3	55.0
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	70.7	51.3	51.6	45.1	44.6
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	77.3	79.1	66.2	63.7	67.8
Head under 65 years old	9.0	8.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	19.6	17.3	12.5	11.5	11.1
Male	5.8	5.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	7.2	6.8
Female	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	43.3	39.9	34.0	32.1	31.4
White	6.5	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	15.9	13.9	9.9	9.2	9.0
Male	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	12.2	10.6	6.6	6.0	5.7
Female	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	37.5	33.2	28.5	26.8	26.8
Negro and other races	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	49.2	44.4	32.5	29.3	27.7
Male	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	42.0	35.6	22.1	18.8	17.3
Female	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	67.5	67.6	55.2	52.2	50.4

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 68 and 76.

No. 516. Poor Persons—Number and Incidence, by States: 1959 and 1969

[Covers persons below the poverty level; see headnote, table 512. The 1959 estimates are from a special 1960 decennial census tabulation. The 1969 State estimates by the Office of Economic Opportunity have been adjusted for consistency with the national poverty total and with OEO regional totals especially tabulated by the Bureau of the Census from its March 1970 Current Population Survey. Such totals include 300,000 to 400,000 poor foster children excluded from usual census published poverty totals]

STATE	POOR PERSONS (1,000)		INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (percent)		STATE	POOR PERSONS (1,000)		INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (percent)	
	1959	1969 (prel.)	1959	1969 (prel.)		1959	1969 (prel.)	1959	1969 (prel.)
U.S.	38,682	24,684	22.1	12.3	Mo.	1,051	626	24.9	14.3
Ala.	1,374	876	42.5	24.7	Mont.	129	111	19.5	16.7
Alaska	38	38	19.0	13.5	Nebr.	309	141	22.3	10.4
Ariz.	314	237	24.9	13.4	Nev.	35	41	12.8	8.6
Ark.	843	382	48.3	21.1	N.H.	87	71	16.9	9.6
Calif.	2,190	1,939	14.4	9.6	N.J.	673	478	11.3	7.1
Colo.	312	346	18.3	17.2	N. Mex.	278	160	29.9	17.8
Conn.	236	177	9.6	5.7	N.Y.	2,319	1,665	14.2	9.7
Del.	73	85	16.8	15.7	N.C.	1,796	835	40.6	16.0
D.C.	161	109	22.2	13.6	N. Dak.	169	84	27.1	14.3
Fla.	1,371	1,306	28.4	20.5	Ohio	1,508	1,145	15.9	10.2
Ga.	1,806	933	39.0	20.0	Okla.	680	380	29.9	16.3
Hawaii	102	55	17.1	6.7	Oreg.	262	197	15.1	10.3
Idaho	124	58	18.7	8.6	Pa.	1,351	1,271	12.0	10.7
Ill.	1,446	961	14.7	8.4	R.I.	135	98	16.5	10.4
Ind.	797	589	17.5	11.1	S.C.	1,049	471	45.4	17.4
Iowa	583	236	21.5	9.0	S. Dak.	202	99	30.1	15.7
Kans.	419	179	19.7	8.2	Tenn.	1,374	727	39.3	18.2
Ky.	1,137	459	38.3	14.1	Tex.	2,970	1,791	31.7	17.7
La.	1,274	752	39.5	22.2	Utah	135	59	15.4	5.9
Maine	222	142	23.7	14.1	Vt.	88	56	23.5	12.4
Md.	523	392	17.4	10.3	Va.	1,164	641	30.6	13.6
Mass.	606	379	12.2	6.7	Wash.	397	299	14.3	9.4
Mich.	1,216	853	15.9	9.4	W. Va.	637	274	34.6	15.0
Minn.	646	329	19.3	8.5	Wis.	607	285	15.7	6.5
Miss.	1,173	827	54.5	34.9	Wyo.	51	44	15.6	14.4

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity; *Poverty Facts and Figures, Technical Note No. 1*, January 31, 1971.

Statistical Abstract 1971

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

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No. 482. SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, IN ACTUAL AND 1970 PRICES: 1935 TO 1970

[For years ending June 30. Per capita figures based on Bureau of the Census estimates of total population of the United States as of January 1, including outlying areas and Armed Forces abroad. See headnote, table 430]

YEAR	IN ACTUAL PRICES								IN 1970 PRICES	
	Total [1] (millions)	Per capita								
		Total [2]	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical programs	Veterans programs	Education	Other social welfare	Total [1] (millions)	Per capita
1935	$6,537	$51	$3	$23	$3	$5	$16	$1	$18,822	$146
1940	8,784	66	9	27	5	5	19	1	24,537	183
1945	9,191	65	10	7	17	8	22	1	18,068	127
1950	23,425	153	32	16	13	44	43	3	36,375	237
1955	32,486	194	59	18	19	25	67	4	44,379	266
1960	52,115	286	106	23	25	30	97	6	64,419	354
1964	71,283	368	139	29	31	30	128	9	84,256	435
1965	76,932	392	143	32	32	30	143	11	89,979	458
1966	87,710	441	160	37	35	32	165	12	100,801	507
1967	99,239	494	185	44	39	34	177	14	111,005	554
1968	111,824	549	209	55	42	36	189	16	121,222	592
1969	126,971	614	237	64	44	38	209	19	131,768	642
1970 (prel.)	142,687	686	262	75	47	43	235	21	142,687	686

[1] Excludes expenditures within foreign countries for education, veterans payments, and OASDHI benefits.
[2] Includes housing, not shown separately.

Source: Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1970, and unpublished data.

D) Minorities

No. 518. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, AGE, AND RACE: 1969

[Number in millions. Persons as of March 1970. See headnote, table 512. For definition of metropolitan areas, see text, p. 2]

AGE AND RACE	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	United States	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas	United States	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas
		Total	Central cities	Suburban rings			Total	Central cities	Suburban rings	
All races	24.3	12.3	7.8	4.6	12.0	12.2	9.5	13.4	6.3	17.1
Under 22 years	11.5	5.9	3.8	2.2	5.6	13.8	11.1	16.9	6.9	18.7
22-64 years	8.0	4.1	2.6	1.5	4.0	8.2	6.2	8.8	4.2	12.1
65 years and over	4.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.5	25.3	20.2	22.9	17.1	33.8
White	16.7	8.2	4.5	3.7	8.5	9.5	7.3	10.2	5.4	13.5
Under 22 years	6.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.5	9.8	7.7	11.7	5.5	13.3
22-64 years	5.7	2.8	1.5	1.2	2.9	6.5	4.5	6.6	3.6	9.6
65 years and over	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.1	23.3	18.8	20.9	16.5	30.5
Negro	7.2	3.9	3.1	0.8	3.4	32.3	24.4	24.7	22.2	51.5
Under 22 years	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.0	37.6	29.5	30.1	27.6	55.9
22-64 years	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	23.2	16.9	17.2	16.0	41.5
65 years and over	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	50.2	38.9	36.6	40.6	66.7

Source of tables 517 and 518: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, Nos. 68 and 76, and unpublished data.

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E) War on Poverty; Federal Expenditures

No. 521. War on Poverty Programs—Funds Allocated, States and Other Areas: Cumulative Through 1970

[In thousands of dollars. Represents planned availability of funds for major programs undertaken by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Other programs not shown here are college work study, Vista, and rural loans]

State or other area	Nov. 1964–June 30, 1970					1970				
	Total [1]	Community action [2]	Neighborhood Youth Corps [3]	Job Corps [3]	Summer Head Start [3]	Total [1]	Community action [2]	Neighborhood Youth Corps [3]	Job Corps [3]	Summer Head Start [3]
Total	8,891,210	4,245,576	1,525,210	1,200,861	1,011,978	1,790,011	959,662	285,181	169,862	43,133
Alabama	176,213	95,874	35,312	-	27,162	35,265	21,538	6,759	-	1,146
Alaska	35,123	21,539	7,795	-	3,430	7,990	5,562	1,600	-	15
Arizona	148,275	55,878	25,398	34,812	18,566	22,745	11,705	2,657	2,378	580
Arkansas	122,609	53,085	33,939	8,475	19,004	25,795	12,683	4,909	1,995	1,329
California	817,862	433,435	137,508	114,811	67,620	151,312	95,894	24,013	3,751	479
Colorado	101,313	50,738	14,228	8,341	13,126	21,950	15,640	2,086	651	306
Connecticut	78,342	46,195	15,707	13	6,710	15,895	7,609	2,715	-	301
Delaware	14,578	8,350	2,497	8	3,541	2,231	1,363	522	-	108
Dist. of Col	163,540	74,768	40,332	2,887	7,573	38,374	18,779	5,421	2	-
Florida	212,545	118,207	39,675	2,581	33,389	41,262	27,088	6,647	-	631
Georgia	183,505	105,207	41,672	708	24,673	38,731	23,104	7,611	501	1,930
Hawaii	39,263	16,935	4,873	8,226	4,622	8,604	3,944	676	1,968	-
Idaho	38,140	7,714	2,387	25,100	2,768	5,785	1,818	480	3,220	98
Illinois	385,010	208,090	86,843	14,951	48,779	71,533	39,930	15,036	1,819	1,723
Indiana	149,441	48,699	24,567	54,377	14,100	36,036	10,317	4,587	16,130	627
Iowa	78,500	36,553	11,769	16,984	8,653	13,893	8,959	2,157	-	534
Kansas	73,801	25,601	10,029	-	6,677	8,580	5,554	1,863	-	198
Kentucky	284,750	95,902	41,574	87,355	34,631	56,449	16,414	7,929	15,920	3,812
Louisiana	161,908	89,507	31,846	24	29,877	32,875	20,614	5,275	-	1,730
Maine	61,090	15,524	7,726	28,031	5,356	7,785	4,244	1,227	-	510
Maryland	102,868	49,318	22,030	8,722	10,555	21,969	11,021	4,621	-	317
Massachusetts	196,630	106,579	28,048	20,326	16,805	39,923	23,566	4,572	-	292
Michigan	294,375	140,114	41,218	43,110	27,467	43,446	27,128	7,289	-	1,555
Minnesota	131,924	57,408	22,823	18,975	13,708	23,191	11,964	3,400	-	1,135
Mississippi	328,415	205,011	34,251	-	80,544	60,030	46,765	6,210	-	60
Missouri	229,314	110,866	40,252	32,097	25,785	42,917	23,868	5,476	4,373	814
Montana	55,380	20,278	6,079	21,365	4,468	11,222	5,173	1,033	3,504	130
Nebraska	73,208	17,974	7,949	38,554	3,218	10,207	5,244	1,502	1,024	116
Nevada	22,462	8,239	3,400	6,337	1,668	3,737	2,167	517	-	-
New Hampshire	18,385	8,849	3,039	-	3,193	3,755	1,852	636	-	177
New Jersey	300,861	123,256	48,052	72,285	28,213	55,704	25,655	7,034	7,789	1,820
New Mexico	123,177	52,190	12,761	38,066	10,622	22,419	10,770	2,686	3,400	600
New York	710,005	380,878	176,505	10,267	67,899	141,726	89,588	29,679	-	1,288
North Carolina	242,936	115,527	53,766	19,371	36,605	50,010	26,591	9,036	4,373	2,807
North Dakota	27,623	10,506	4,467	7,626	4,170	3,994	2,438	836	-	308
Ohio	294,480	142,401	65,240	22,807	34,965	61,508	31,581	10,825	3,334	2,011
Oklahoma	149,791	61,617	32,405	29,882	15,756	33,517	16,174	5,627	6,857	768
Oregon	129,985	38,658	10,920	60,492	4,768	25,669	8,599	1,807	11,704	396
Pennsylvania	330,480	174,040	72,103	17,415	40,706	67,135	37,309	10,274	4,373	1,824
Rhode Island	34,275	19,358	8,644	-	2,655	6,744	3,863	1,285	-	162
South Carolina	121,351	64,858	26,683	55	20,768	27,374	15,283	5,341	-	1,680
South Dakota	41,310	19,567	6,604	8,838	3,495	8,656	4,208	1,659	1,855	196
Tennessee	189,434	89,617	39,658	10,302	30,898	39,373	21,041	6,481	1,461	1,656
Texas	500,169	190,584	91,423	112,549	52,676	115,252	40,689	18,314	31,193	2,927
Utah	85,750	17,951	7,818	55,299	3,191	20,644	4,783	1,287	13,361	165
Vermont	19,687	9,838	3,586	2,385	2,608	3,901	2,860	586	-	-
Virginia	137,906	62,919	31,329	10,332	21,804	27,916	13,079	6,158	2,916	900
Washington	141,332	63,766	19,137	36,500	11,801	28,048	15,157	3,093	5,050	177
West Virginia	134,530	54,369	26,691	33,216	15,950	22,323	10,774	4,550	4,508	1,163
Wisconsin	131,723	60,289	16,130	31,669	10,874	25,872	15,124	2,961	1,694	632
Wyoming	13,979	4,654	2,116	5,358	1,690	1,556	921	349	-	172
Puerto Rico	114,210	58,297	29,725	6,788	17,645	21,398	11,342	5,189	2,465	606
Multi-State	120,636	78,765	11,514	2,880	1,095	70,337	35,858	5,973	2,880	193
Outlying areas	16,721	10,144	3,079	-	3,458	3,358	2,476	729	-	112

- Represents zero.

[1] Includes programs not shown separately. [2] Includes year-round Head Start program.

[3] Programs delegated to other agencies, but funded by Office of Economic Opportunity.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity; *Poverty Program Information, Fiscal Year 1970*, and unpublished data.

Statistical Abstract 1971

Statistics of 1970

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

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Poverty thresholds (poor and near poor) older unrelated individuals and families by location and sex, 1970 -- p. 153

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Households below poverty level--number and percent, by characteristics of head of household: 1959 to 1968 -- p. 155

Average poverty levels by size of family, sex of head, and residence: 1968 -- p. 156

B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

Social welfare expenditures, by source of funds and public program: 1967 to 1969 -- p. 157

C) Unemployment

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D) Minorities

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A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

Chart 10.

The average family size of poor and nonpoor families 1970

Poor families are somewhat larger than nonpoor families, and this is especially true for black families that are poor. In 1970

- the average size of all poor families was 3.9 persons and of poor black families, 4.7 persons. The average size of nonpoor families was only 3.6 persons.
- poor families, on average, had nearly two children under 16 compared to only about 1 child under 16 in nonpoor families.

TABLE 10.

	Poor (000)	Poor blacks (000)	Poor whites (000)	Nonpoor (000)
Persons in families	20,499	6,805	13,363	166,633
Persons in families, less than 16	9,627	3,729	5,722	52,662
Families	5,214	1,445	3,701	46,739
Persons/family	3.9	4.7	3.6	3.6
Persons, less than 16/family	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.1

The Poor in 1970: A Chartbook
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Washington,D.C.:U.S.Govt. Printing Office, 1972.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES BELOW THE "POOR" AND "NEAR-POOR" POVERTY THRESHOLD, ALL AGES AND 65+, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Family status and color	Between poor and near-poor levels (near poor only)				Below near-poor level (poor plus near poor)			
	All ages		65+		All ages		65+	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families..............	2,241	4.4	597	8.3	7,455	14.4	1,763	24.6
White...........	1,795	3.8	525	8.0	5,496	11.8	1,446	22.1
Negro...........	414	8.4	71	12.7	1,859	37.7	300	53.5
Male head..........	1,795	3.9	518	8.4	5,075	11.0	1,482	24.1
White...........	1,480	3.5	461	8.1	4,084	9.7	1,244	21.9
Negro...........	283	8.2	55	12.9	908	26.5	222	52.2
Female head........	446	7.5	79	7.8	2,380	40.0	281	27.7
White...........	315	7.2	64	7.3	1,412	32.2	202	23.1
Negro...........	131	8.6	16	12.0	951	63.1	77	57.6
Unrelated individuals.	1,296	8.4	752	12.9	6,319	41.1	3,487	60.0
White...........	1,156	8.6	703	13.1	5,277	39.3	3,095	57.9
Negro...........	118	6.7	45	10.2	958	54.8	367	83.4
Male..............	371	6.2	165	11.7	1,802	30.2	714	50.6
White...........	306	6.1	149	11.7	1,394	27.9	605	47.8
Negro...........	50	6.0	17	12.4	351	42.1	97	72.2
Female.............	925	9.9	587	13.4	4,517	48.1	2,773	63.1
White...........	850	10.2	554	13.6	3,883	46.2	2,490	61.1
Negro...........	67	7.3	28	9.2	606	66.4	271	88.3

Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Administration on Aging.
Facts & Figures on Older Americans, No. 3, June 1971, p. 10.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

POVERTY THRESHOLDS (POOR AND NEAR POOR[1]) OLDER UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES BY LOCATION AND SEX, 1970

(Weighted averages)

Location and sex	Unrelated individual 65+		2-person family (couple) head 65+	
	Poor	Near poor	Poor	Near poor
Total.....	$1,852	$2,315	$2,328	$2,910
Nonfarm...	1,861	2,326	2,348	2,935
Male...	1,879	2,349	2,349	2,936
Female.	1,853	2,316	2,336	2,920
Farm......	1,586	1,983	1,994	2,493
Male...	1,597	1,996	1,996	2,495
Female.	1,576	1,970	1,972	2,465

[1] Near-poor threshold is defined as 125% of the poor threshold.

Source: U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Administration on Aging.
Facts & Figures on Older Americans, No. 3, June 1971, p. 8.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 501. Poor Households—Poverty Gap: 1959, 1963, and 1968

[Families, unrelated individuals, and presence of children as of March of year following year shown. Poverty gap defined as the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty levels. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars; for such cases the poverty gap is equal to the poverty level]

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	1959			1963			1968		
	Poor households (mil.)	Median income deficit (dol.)	Total deficit (bil. dol.)	Poor households (mil.)	Median income deficit (dol.)	Total deficit (bil. dol.)	Poor households (mil.)	Median income deficit (dol.)	Total deficit (bil. dol.)
Total households [1]	13.2	886	13.7	12.5	818	12.9	9.7	769	9.8
Families	8.3	956	9.8	7.6	906	9.4	5.0	993	6.5
Male head	6.4	895	7.2	5.6	889	6.3	3.3	875	3.8
Female head	1.9	1,165	2.7	2.0	1,386	3.1	1.8	1,290	2.7
Unrelated individuals [2]	4.9	730	3.9	4.9	653	3.6	4.7	636	3.4
Male	1.6	730	1.2	1.5	686	1.1	1.3	643	1.0
Female	3.4	730	2.7	3.5	642	2.4	3.4	634	2.4
White families	6.2	866	6.7	5.5	907	6.2	3.6	907	4.3
Male head	5.0	815	5.0	4.3	830	4.5	2.6	818	2.8
With children under age 18	2.9	971	3.5	2.4	1,057	3.1	1.4	1,022	1.9
Without children under age 18	2.1	636	1.6	1.8	653	1.4	1.2	669	1.0
Female head	1.2	1,085	1.6	1.2	1,277	1.7	1.0	1,176	1.5
With children under age 18	0.9	1,256	1.4	0.9	1,509	1.5	0.8	1,449	1.3
Without children under age 18	0.3	735	.2	0.3	723	.2	0.2	667	.2
Unrelated individuals, white [2]	4.0	700	3.1	4.1	630	2.9	3.8	616	2.7
Families of Negro and other races	2.1	1,280	3.1	2.1	1,335	3.2	1.4	1,260	2.1
Male head	1.5	1,259	2.1	1.3	1,154	1.8	0.7	1,112	1.0
With children under age 18	1.1	1,602	1.8	1.0	1,482	1.5	0.5	1,342	1.1
Without children under age 18	0.4	729	.3	0.3	663	.3	0.2	739	.2
Female head	0.7	1,330	1.0	0.8	1,538	1.4	0.7	1,445	1.2
With children under age 18	0.6	1,506	.9	0.7	1,724	1.3	0.7	1,552	1.1
Without children under age 18	0.1	(B)	(B)	0.1	(B)	(B)	0.1	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individuals, Negro and other races [2]	0.9	819	.7	0.8	765	.7	0.8	722	.7

B 1959 and 1963 base less than 200,000; 1968 base less than 75,000.

[1] Families and unrelated individuals combined. [2] 14 years old and over.

Statistical Abstract 1970

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 499. POOR PERSONS—NUMBER AND PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, BY FAMILY STATUS AND RACE: 1959 TO 1968

[Persons in millions. As of March of year following year shown. Covers persons with income below poverty level; see headnote, table 498. Excludes inmates of institutions and Armed Forces living in barracks. The revised 1966 series and the 1968 data are based on a more refined method for imputing missing income data than used previously]

FAMILY STATUS AND RACE	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1959	1963	1966	1966[1]	1968	1959	1963	1966	1966[1]	1968
All persons	39.5	36.4	30.4	28.5	25.4	22.4	19.5	15.7	14.7	12.8
In families	34.6	31.5	25.6	23.8	20.7	20.8	17.9	14.2	13.1	11.3
Head	8.3	7.6	6.2	5.8	5.0	18.5	15.9	12.7	11.8	10.0
Family members under 18 years[2]	17.2	15.7	12.9	12.1	10.7	26.9	22.8	18.4	17.4	15.3
Other family members	9.0	8.3	6.5	5.9	4.9	15.9	13.8	10.5	9.5	7.8
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	46.1	44.2	38.9	38.3	34.0
White	28.5	25.2	20.8	19.3	17.4	18.1	15.3	12.2	11.3	10.0
In families	24.4	21.1	16.7	15.4	13.5	16.5	13.6	10.5	9.7	8.4
Head	6.2	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.6	15.2	12.8	10.2	9.3	8.0
Family members under 18 years[2]	11.4	9.7	7.6	7.2	6.4	20.6	16.5	12.8	12.1	10.7
Other family members	6.9	5.9	4.6	4.1	3.6	13.3	11.0	8.2	7.4	6.3
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	44.1	42.0	37.3	36.1	32.2
Negro and other races	11.0	11.2	9.7	9.2	8.0	56.2	51.0	41.7	39.8	33.5
In families	10.1	10.3	8.9	8.4	7.1	56.0	50.5	41.1	38.9	32.4
Head	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	50.4	43.7	35.0	33.9	28.2
Family members under 18 years[2]	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	66.7	60.9	50.7	48.2	41.6
Other family members	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	42.5	38.9	30.2	27.7	20.9
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	57.4	58.3	50.0	53.1	45.7
Families with male head[3]	29.1	25.3	19.6	18.3	15.0	18.7	15.4	11.6	10.8	8.8
In families	27.5	23.9	18.3	16.9	13.7	18.2	14.9	11.2	10.3	8.3
Head	6.4	5.6	4.4	4.1	3.3	15.8	13.1	10.0	9.3	7.3
Family members under 18 years[2]	13.1	11.1	8.4	7.9	6.3	22.4	18.0	13.4	12.6	10.2
Other family members	8.1	7.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	15.3	12.9	9.6	8.7	7.0
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	36.8	34.8	27.7	29.3	25.4
Families with female head[3]	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.3	10.4	50.2	48.4	43.8	41.0	38.9
In families	7.0	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	49.4	47.7	43.1	39.8	38.7
Head	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	42.6	40.4	35.1	33.1	32.3
Family members under 18 years[2]	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	72.2	66.6	61.3	58.2	55.2
Other family members	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	24.0	26.0	22.2	18.6	17.8
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	52.1	50.0	45.4	43.5	30.2

[1] Revised series. [2] Other than head and wife.
[3] For persons in families, the sex of the family head. For unrelated individuals, the sex of the individual.

No. 500. HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL—NUMBER AND PERCENT, BY CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: 1959 TO 1968

[Households in millions. Covers families and unrelated individuals 14 years old and over. See headnote, table 498]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	1959	1963	1966	1966[1]	1968	1959	1963	1966	1966[1]	1968
All households	13.2	12.5	11.0	10.5	9.7	23.8	21.3	18.0	17.1	15.1
Head 65 years old and over	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	43.3	38.5	36.2	34.4	30.6
Male	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	34.7	27.1	26.7	25.1	20.9
Female	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	58.3	57.2	50.3	48.3	44.3
White	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	40.9	36.3	34.1	32.1	28.5
Male	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	31.8	25.1	24.4	22.6	18.8
Female	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	56.7	54.9	48.6	46.4	42.4
Negro and other races	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	73.1	63.2	59.4	60.7	53.3
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	70.7	51.3	52.9	53.9	45.1
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	77.3	79.1	69.6	70.9	63.7
Head under 65 years old	9.0	8.2	6.7	6.4	6.0	19.6	17.3	13.6	13.0	11.5
Male	5.8	5.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	15.0	13.0	9.1	8.7	7.2
Female	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	43.3	39.9	36.2	34.3	32.1
White	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	15.9	13.9	10.9	10.2	9.2
Male	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	12.2	10.6	7.4	7.0	6.0
Female	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	37.6	33.2	30.5	28.4	26.8
Negro and other races	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	49.2	44.4	35.1	34.8	29.3
Male	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	42.0	35.6	25.1	25.3	18.8
Female	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	67.5	67.6	50.2	57.8	52.2

[1] Revised series; see headnote, table 499.

Source of tables 499 and 500: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 68, and unpublished data.

A) Numbers of Individuals and Families in Poverty; Income

No. 498. AVERAGE POVERTY LEVELS BY SIZE OF FAMILY, SEX OF HEAD, AND RESIDENCE: 1968

[**In dollars.** Poverty levels as defined by the Social Security Administration in 1964 reflected the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, age of members, and farm-nonfarm residence. The calculations centered around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan (see table 123). For families of 3 or more persons, the poverty level was set at 3 times the cost of the Economy plan. Under a modified definition, adopted in 1969, the SSA poverty levels for nonfarm families were retained for the base year 1963 but were adjusted annually based on changes in the Consumer Price Index rather than in the cost of economy food items, and farm poverty levels were raised from 70 to 85 percent of corresponding nonfarm levels. For further details, see source]

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	Total	NONFARM			FARM		
		Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
1 member	1,742	1,748	1,827	1,700	1,487	1,523	1,441
Under 65 years old	1,792	1,797	1,874	1,733	1,545	1,592	1,473
65 years old and over	1,660	1,667	1,683	1,661	1,422	1,431	1,412
2 members	2,242	2,262	2,272	2,202	1,904	1,910	1,812
Head under 65 years old	2,317	2,333	2,346	2,253	1,990	1,995	1,870
Head 65 years old and over	2,079	2,102	2,104	2,092	1,787	1,788	1,776
3 members	2,754	2,774	2,788	2,678	2,352	2,359	2,258
4 members	3,531	3,553	3,555	3,536	3,034	3,034	3,018
5 members	4,158	4,188	4,191	4,142	3,577	3,578	3,565
6 members	4,664	4,706	4,709	4,670	4,021	4,021	4,020
7 or more members	5,722	5,789	5,804	5,638	4,916	4,919	4,847

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 68, and unpublished data.

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B) Public Assistance and Social Welfare Expenditures

No. 416. Social Welfare Expenditures, by Source of Funds and Public Program: 1967 to 1969

[In millions of dollars. See headnote, table 415, and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series H 1-45]

PROGRAM	1967		1968		1969 (prel.)	
	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local
Total	**53,544**	**46,449**	**60,548**	**51,497**	**68,595**	**58,206**
Social insurance	**30,844**	**6,724**	**35,391**	**7,302**	**40,824**	**7,896**
Old-age, survivors, disability, health ins.	24,881	(X)	28,748	(X)	33,389	(X)
Health insurance for the aged	3,395	(X)	5,347	(X)	6,598	(X)
Railroad retirement	1,278	(X)	1,417	(X)	1,547	(X)
Public employee retirement [1]	3,725	2,178	4,167	2,416	4,739	2,740
Unemployment ins. and employment serv.[2]	790	1,963	873	2,055	932	2,021
Railroad unemployment insurance	38	(X)	46	(X)	45	(X)
Railroad temporary disability insurance	38	(X)	36	(X)	58	(X)
State temporary disability insurance [3]	(X)	530	(X)	574	(X)	635
Hospital and medical benefits	(X)	54	(X)	35	(X)	58
Workmen's compensation [4]	94	2,054	103	2,257	114	2,500
Hospital and medical benefits	14	681	15	750	17	833
Public aid	**5,244**	**3,567**	**6,455**	**4,637**	**7,851**	**5,592**
Public assistance	4,266	3,567	5,250	4,637	6,389	5,592
Vendor medical payments	1,157	1,226	1,760	1,821	2,186	2,235
Other [5]	979	-	1,205	-	1,462	-
Health and medical programs [6]	**3,681**	**4,128**	**4,233**	**4,038**	**4,497**	**4,321**
Hospital and medical care	1,596	2,656	1,835	2,708	1,967	2,827
Civilian programs	164	2,656	187	2,708	200	2,827
Defense Department [7]	1,432	(X)	1,648	(X)	1,766	(X)
Maternal and child health programs [8]	139	171	161	176	192	190
Medical research	1,290	65	1,479	69	1,401	73
School health (educational agencies)	(X)	178	(X)	190	(X)	204
Other public health activities [9]	373	667	427	434	551	527
Medical facilities construction	284	390	332	461	386	500
Defense Department	30	(X)	29	(X)	59	(X)
Other	234	390	305	461	327	500
Veterans programs	**6,857**	**23**	**7,329**	**33**	**7,996**	**48**
Pensions and compensation [10]	4,487	(X)	4,716	(X)	5,041	(X)
Health and medical programs	1,346	(X)	1,465	(X)	1,565	(X)
Hospital and medical care	1,250	(X)	1,372	(X)	1,478	(X)
Hospital construction	49	(X)	46	(X)	34	(X)
Medical and prosthetic research	47	(X)	46	(X)	53	(X)
Education	297	(X)	466	(X)	671	(X)
Life insurance [11]	548	(X)	504	(X)	503	(X)
Welfare and other	179	23	179	33	197	40
Education [12]	**5,279**	**30,389**	**5,106**	**33,648**	**5,079**	**37,954**
Elementary and secondary	2,497	25,247	2,635	28,065	2,472	31,963
Construction [13]	33	3,937	35	4,184	34	4,620
Higher	2,089	4,400	1,807	4,800	1,943	5,100
Construction	710	900	474	1,000	431	1,100
Vocational and adult [13]	552	742	519	783	514	891
Housing	**283**	**95**	**325**	**103**	**446**	**110**
Other social welfare	**1,356**	**1,524**	**1,706**	**1,736**	**1,903**	**2,293**
Vocational rehabilitation, total	319	91	363	106	431	127
Medical services and research	78	17	98	26	116	31
Institutional care [14]	15	880	23	1,015	26	1,495
School meals	442	147	544	162	624	171
Child welfare [15]	47	406	50	453	50	500
Special OEO programs [16]	452	(X)	608	(X)	647	(X)
Social welfare, not elsewhere classified [17]	81	(X)	118	(X)	124	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

[1] Excludes refunds to those leaving service. Federal data include military retirement.

[2] Includes compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, and trade adjustment and cash training allowances.

[3] Programs operate in 4 States only: Calif., N.J., N.Y., and R.I. [4] Benefits by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers. [5] Work relief, other emergency aid, surplus food for the needy, food stamps, and Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Work-Experience programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.

[6] Excludes domiciliary care in institutions other than mental or tuberculosis, and services included with other programs in social welfare series. [7] Includes cost of medical care for military dependent families.

[8] Includes services for crippled children. [9] Excludes water supply and sanitation services.

[10] Includes burial awards. [11] Excludes servicemen's group life insurance. [12] Federal expenditures for administrative costs (Office of Education) and research not shown separately but included in total.

[13] Construction costs of vocational and adult education programs included under elementary-secondary expenditures.

[14] Represents primarily surplus food for nonprofit institutions. [15] Represents primarily child welfare services under title V of the Social Security Act. [16] Includes community action, migrant workers, and VISTA programs and all administrative expenses of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[17] Includes administrative expenses of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Indian welfare; aging activities; certain manpower activities; and other items.

Source: Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1969.

C) Unemployment

Chart 12.

The poor and nonpoor's attachment to the work force* 1970

Although a larger proportion of the nonpoor work compared to the poor, the greater concentration among the poor of children, elderly, ill and disabled, and persons (14 to 64 years of age) who are in school accounts for much of the difference. Only a very small proportion of the poor who could be working are not working. In 1970

- children, the elderly, ill and disabled, and those in school (age 14 to 64) accounted for 64 percent of the total poor but 40 percent of the nonpoor.
- those poor persons who possibly could be working, but are not (those age 14 to 64 who did not work, go to school, or were ill or disabled) accounted for 12 percent of the poverty population, *and* the vast majority were women with household responsibilities.

TABLE 12.

	Poor		Nonpoor	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	**25,886**	**100.0**	**176,968**	**100.0**
Children, less than 14	8,905	34.4	45,707	25.8
Elderly, 65 and over	4,709	18.2	14,545	8.2
Ill and disabled, 14 to 64	1,208	4.7	1,941	1.1
In school, 14 to 64	1,698	6.6	9,337	5.3
Do not work, go to school, or were not ill or disabled, age 14 to 64	3,177	12.3	19,057	10.8
Males	356	1.4	1,076	0.6
Females	2,821	10.9	17,980	10.2
Worked, age 14 to 64 *	6,190	23.9	86,378	48.8

* Includes those in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

The Poor in 1970: A Chartbook
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Washington,D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1972

C) Unemployment

Chart 18.

The working poor and nonpoor age 14 to 64, by family status 1970

As was shown earlier, nearly all of the poor who could work do work. While it might be thought that most of the working poor are male heads of families and wives, as is true among the nonpoor, in 1970

- only slightly more than 4 out of 10 of the working poor were male family heads and wives compared to nearly 7 out of 10 among the nonpoor.
- the remainder were female family heads, unrelated individuals, and other family members (mainly youths who are neither family heads nor wives).

Table 18.

	Poor		Nonpoor	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	6,119	100.0	85,285	100.0
Male family heads	1,789	29.2	35,636	41.8
Female family heads	811	13.3	2,618	3.1
Wives	838	13.7	21,335	25.0
Other family members	1,404	22.9	19,012	22.3
Unrelated individuals	1,275	20.8	6,686	7.8

* Excludes those in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

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Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Washington,D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office,1972.

C) Unemployment

Chart 14.

Occupation of longest job for the poor and nonpoor, who worked, age 14 and over 1970

Among the poor persons that work only a small proportion worked in high skilled occupations. In 1970

- only 2 of every 10 worked in a white-collar or skilled occupation compared to slightly more than 5 out of every 10 nonpoor persons.

TABLE 14

	Poor (000)	Percent	Nonpoor (000)	Percent
Total worked *	6,716	100.0	89,321	100.0
White-collar and skilled wage and salary	1,437	21.3	48,411	54.3
Semi-skilled wage and salary	871	13.0	14,278	16.0
Unskilled wage and salary	599	8.9	4,829	5.4
Farm wage and salary	571	8.5	1,292	1.4
Service wage and salary	1,701	25.3	12,171	13.6
Self-employed (farm and other)	1,091	16.2	6,641	7.4
Unpaid family workers	444	6.6	1,612	1.8

* Excludes those in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

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Office of Economic Opportunity.
Washington,D.C.: U.S. Govt. Printing Office,1972.

D) Minorities

Statistical Abstract 1970

No. 503. Families and Unrelated Individuals With Income Below Poverty Level, by Race and Work Experience of Head: 1968

[Number in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1969. For definition of poverty level, see headnote, table 498]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS				INCIDENCE OF POVERTY [1]			
	Total	White	Negro and other races		Total	White	Negro and other races	
			Total	Negro			Total	Negro
FAMILIES								
Total [2]	**5,047**	**3,616**	**1,431**	**1,366**	**10.0**	**8.0**	**28.2**	**29.4**
Head worked in 1968, total	2,876	1,982	894	866	6.7	5.1	21.8	22.1
At full-time jobs	2,255	1,597	658	632	5.6	4.4	17.9	18.9
50-52 weeks	1,353	979	375	356	4.0	3.2	12.5	14.2
At part-time jobs	621	385	236	234	23.8	17.6	55.5	57.5
Head did not work in 1968	2,106	1,582	524	487	30.9	26.8	57.2	57.6
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS [3]								
Total [2]	**4,694**	**3,849**	**845**	**777**	**34.0**	**32.2**	**46.7**	**46.3**
Worked in 1968, total	1,494	1,109	385	360	17.7	15.5	30.0	30.8
At full-time jobs	857	638	219	202	12.4	10.8	21.5	21.7
50-52 weeks	384	263	120	115	7.7	6.2	16.6	17.2
At part-time jobs	637	471	167	158	41.4	37.0	62.3	66.1
Did not work in 1968	3,196	2,737	460	417	60.4	57.0	81.6	82.4

[1] Poor households as percent of total households in specified group.
[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces, not shown separately by work experience.
[3] 14 years old and over.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 68, and unpublished data.

D) Minorities

No. 504. Persons Below Poverty Level, by Residence, Family Status, and Race: 1959 and 1968

[Numbers in thousands. Persons as of April 1960 and March 1969. For definition of poverty level, see headnote, table 498; for definition of metropolitan areas, see text, p. 2]

FAMILY STATUS AND RACE	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas	
	1959 [1]	1968	1959 [1]	1968	1959 [1]	1968	1959 [1]	1968
All races	**17,019**	**12,871**	**21,747**	**12,508**	**15.3**	**10.0**	**33.2**	**18.0**
65 years and over	2,452	2,353	3,029	2,279	26.9	20.5	47.0	32.3
In families	13,546	9,958	19,326	10,727	13.2	8.4	31.5	16.4
Head	3,342	2,477	4,632	2,570	11.7	7.6	28.2	14.8
Family members under 18 years [2]	6,755	5,433	9,123	5,296	17.3	12.2	37.0	20.9
Other family members	3,449	2,047	5,571	2,860	9.8	5.0	27.3	12.9
Unrelated individuals	3,473	2,913	2,421	1,781	42.0	29.9	60.8	43.5
White	**11,825**	**8,474**	**16,511**	**8,887**	**12.0**	**7.6**	**28.2**	**14.3**
65 years and over	2,151	2,037	2,593	1,902	25.5	19.3	43.9	28.3
In families	8,901	6,091	14,422	7,421	9.8	5.9	26.2	12.6
Head	2,369	1,657	3,658	1,957	9.2	5.7	24.3	11.8
Family members under 18 years [2]	4,128	2,957	6,496	3,379	12.2	7.9	30.3	15.3
Other family members	2,404	1,477	4,268	2,085	7.6	4.1	23.1	10.2
Unrelated individuals	2,924	2,383	2,089	1,466	40.9	28.5	58.8	40.6
Negro	**5,002**	**4,144**	**4,925**	**3,477**	**42.8**	**28.6**	**77.7**	**54.6**
65 years and over	289	295	422	360	46.5	36.2	81.6	64.3
In families	4,487	3,660	4,625	3,185	42.2	25.6	77.7	53.6
Head	940	779	920	590	36.1	22.9	73.2	47.4
Family members under 18 years [2]	2,541	2,358	2,481	1,844	53.9	34.9	84.2	61.9
Other family members	1,006	524	1,224	751	30.4	12.6	70.1	42.6
Unrelated individuals	515	484	300	292	49.4	38.6	77.5	60.2

[1] Data based on 1960 1-in-a-thousand sample. [2] Other than head or wife.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; unpublished data.

Statistical Abstract 1970, p. 330

F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

No. 506. APPALACHIA—RESIDENT POPULATION, INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES

["Appalachia" refers to a region delineated in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 containing 397 counties in 13 States. Minus sign (−) denotes decrease]

AREA	POPULATION		PERSONAL INCOME [1]				EMPLOYMENT [2]		UNEMPLOYED [2]	
	July 1, 1966 (1,000)	Net migration, 1960–66 (1,000)	Total, 1967 (mil. dol.)	Per capita, 1967 (dol.)	Percent change, 1959–67	Earnings, 1967 (mil. dol.)	1962 (1,000)	1968 (1,000)	1962 (percent)	1968 (percent)
United States	**195,666**	**2,113**	**625,068**	**3,159**	**63.3**	**503,564**	**66,702**	**75,920**	**5.5**	**3.6**
Appalachian States	**74,958**	**−10**	**229,123**	**3,038**	**61.0**	**185,664**	**26,577**	**29,971**	**6.0**	**3.5**
Non-Appalachian portion	56,712	615	184,010	3,223	62.6	149,580	20,876	23,553	5.3	3.2
Appalachian portion	18,246	−625	45,112	2,462	54.8	36,084	5,701	6,418	8.7	4.2
Alabama	2,160	15	4,933	2,269	61.3	4,069	636	737	6.9	4.4
Georgia	758	23	1,437	1,871	74.5	1,168	198	245	8.0	4.2
Kentucky	924	−77	1,367	1,474	62.5	1,064	196	209	13.0	8.7
Maryland	210	3	691	3,418	68.6	556	70	78	7.9	5.8
Mississippi	433	−8	748	1,744	83.2	613	133	148	9.7	5.2
New York	1,060	−4	3,150	3,045	54.9	2,512	389	416	5.7	3.7
North Carolina	1,029	17	2,410	2,308	72.0	1,980	344	406	6.2	3.3
Ohio	1,153	−31	2,543	2,173	51.9	1,947	312	340	7.8	4.6
Pennsylvania	5,881	−331	17,012	2,884	45.6	13,378	1,973	2,189	9.8	3.4
South Carolina	627	−12	1,656	2,593	81.9	1,396	219	282	4.2	3.4
Tennessee	1,716	−12	4,003	2,293	69.8	3,312	551	648	7.1	4.0
Virginia	487	−46	882	1,821	63.9	609	138	145	7.5	4.9
West Virginia	1,809	−162	4,280	2,360	43.0	3,391	540	575	12.1	6.2

[1] For definition, see text. p. 310. [2] Covers persons 16 years old and over in civilian labor force.

Source: Appalachian Regional Commission; *Appalachian Data Book, Second Edition*. April 1970.

Statistical Abstract 1970

F) Other Statistical Breakdowns

Chart 16.

Income deficits of poor families 1970

CHART 16.
INCOME DEFICITS *
OF POOR FAMILIES—
1970

Not all poor families are poor to the same degree. Some families would require only a small increase in income to move out of poverty, but others would require substantial amounts. In 1970

- one quarter of all poor families would have needed from only $1 to $499 to escape poverty, but
- another quarter would have needed $2,000 or more.

TABLE 16.

	Poor	
	Number (000)	Percent
Total	5,214	100.0
$1 to 499 deficit	1,298	24.9
$500 to 999 deficit	1,111	21.3
$1,000 to 1,999 deficit	1,434	27.5
$2,000 and over	1,371	26.3

* Income deficits represent the differences between the total incomes of families who are poor and their respective poverty lines.

The Poor in 1970: A Chartbook
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation.
Office of Economic Opportunity.
Washington,D.C.:U.S.Govt. Printing Office, 1972.

TABULAR ILLUSTRATIONS

3) Sources of Relevant Additional Statistical Material Not Reproduced Because of Copyright Reasons.

Feltner, Richard L.

Statement by Richard L. Feltner, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., November 19, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975(?). 211p., tables, charts, graphs.

The data for Civil Rights Act purposes comes in each April and October. The 1975 racial categorizations for sections of the country are reproduced (from p. 93).

In the same work, the Official OMB Poverty Guidelines are given for all continental states, and separately for Hawaii and Alaska (p. 178).

Shkuda, Anne N.

Former Welfare Families: Independence and Recurring Dependency. New York: New School for Social Research, Center for New York City Affairs, September 1976. 129p., 36 tables.

Three large topics covered are: Part III, Reasons for Leaving Welfare; Part IV, The Families After Leaving Welfare; Part V, The Families Six Months After Leaving Welfare.

A number of tables collate some information which is rather unique; much of these delineate statistical breakdowns on the welfare status of fathers and mothers, and their feelings about being on welfare. Some of these include:

Table 7: Percent Distribution of Mothers in Former Welfare Families and in Open AFDC Caseload by Age

Table 15: Percent Distribution of Fathers in Former Welfare Families by Years Employed and Ethnic Group

Table 29: Percent Distribution of Families by Ethnic Group and by Welfare Status at Second Interview

Table 33: Percent Distribution of Respondents by Assessment at First Interview of Financial Situation Compared With When on Welfare and Welfare Status at Second Interview

Zell, Steven P.

"The behavior of the labor market over the business cycle," Monthly Review, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, April, 1977.

Chart 5, p. 14: The Cyclical Behavior of the Reason for Unemployment, 1970-76.

SOURCES:

Ongoing Serials, Sourceworks, and Indexes

Those marked with an * indicate the likelihood of tabularly presented statistics.

Ongoing Serials

Annual Conference on Welfare Research and Statistics. Published by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Social Statistics.

Example: 14th Annual Conference, Boston, Mass., August 4-7, 1974 yielded a dozen published papers, in a 119 page paperback. Statistics included were on Medicaid and Nursing Homes.

Papers included Data Analysis in Quality Control, by Sue Ossman, pp. 28-33; Data Standards and Privacy, by Donald H. Roache, pp. 91-99; and AFDC Study Findings, by Betty Burnside, pp. 100-111.

Congressional Information Service.

Facts & Figures on Older Americans. Published by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Administration on Aging. (For example, Number 3, June 1971: Income and Poverty in 1970 - Advance Report.)

* The Federal Register.

* Food Stamp Program: Statistical Summary of Operation. Published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service (monthly).

* Public Assistance Statistics. Published by the National Center for Social Statistics (NCSS), Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare in Review, a ceased publication, contained much of interest from 1963 to 1970.

Other publications appearing serially published by NCSS include Medicaid Statistics, Work Incentive Program, Recipients of Public Assistance Money Payments and Amounts of Such Payments, Applications and Case Dispositions for Public Assistance, Findings of the [1971, for example] AFDC Study, and others.

Social Security Bulletin (published since 1938).

* Unemployment Insurance Statistics. Published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Manpower Administration.

* U.S. Bureau of the Census. Series P-20, P-23, and P-60.

Sourcebooks

* Economic Report of the President.

* Employment and Training Report of the President (formerly Manpower Report of the President)

* Five Thousand Families: Patterns of Economic Progress. James N. Morgan, principal writer, and others. Published at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. (Ann Arbor, Michigan.) Five volumes as of 1977.

* Handbook of Labor Statistics. Published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Measure of Poverty: A Report to Congress as Mandated by the Education Amendments of 1974. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.) 1976. xv, 162p., tables, charts, graphs, and maps.
*(Eighteen Technical Papers)

One major problem discussed is: If in-kind transfers are to be construed as income, should not then the poverty thresholds likewise incorporate in-kind benefits?

Setting National Priorities. Series by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Yearly editions.

* Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

Indexes

American Statistics Index
Human Resources Abstracts (formerly Poverty & Human Resources Abstracts)
Index to Current Urban Documents
Journal of Economic Literature
Monthly Catalog (U.S. Government Printing Office)
Public Affairs Information Service
Social Sciences Citation Index
Social Sciences Index (formerly Social Sciences and Humanities Index)

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